

Plated Flatware

Here is one of the staple lines that come in for a lot of hard usage in our homes. What you want to know is that they will stand the WEAR and TEAR of CONSTANT USE. We exercise every care in the selection of our stock, and submit samples to BRITISH COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT ASSAY from time to time so that we know whether the manufacturers are maintaining the HIGH STANDARD we demand for our trade, or not. They are finished well, too, so that you could not tell them from sterling except by examining the stamp.

Challoner and Mitchell

Diamond Merchants and Jewelers
1017 Government Street,
Victoria, B. C.

Handsome Clocks

We are showing a large assortment of beautiful clocks, which are suitable for gifts.

Brass Travelling Clocks, in leather cases, up from \$7.50

Marble Diningroom Clocks, up from \$9.00

Hall Clock in Mission Oak \$28.00

Magnificent English Hall Clock with Calendar, price \$150.00

Our stock contains many clocks with high grade French movements which are unequalled for time-keeping qualities.

Challoner and Mitchell

Diamond Merchants and Jewelers
1017 Government Street,
Victoria, B. C.

The Store That Serves You Best

Xmas Healths Will Soon Be Drank

R
O
S
S

For this you want the best and purest. Having been in business for over twenty years, we are in a position to guarantee our Wines and Liquors to be the oldest and best procurable in the city. A few of our brands:

BLUE FUNNEL SCOTCH, Per bottle	\$1.25
JAMAICA RUM, per bottle	\$1.00 and 75c
FRENCH COOKING BRANDY, per quart	\$1.00
FRENCH COOKING BRANDY, per pint50c
LYONS SPANISH PORT, per bottle	\$1.50, \$1.25, and \$1.00
CALIFORNIA PORT, per bottle75c and 50c
AMONTILLADO SHERRY, per bottle	\$1.50, \$1.25 and \$1.00
CALIFORNIA SHERRY, per bottle75c and 50c
CALIFORNIA CLARET, per bottle60c and 35c
FRENCH CLARET, per bottle50c and 35c
OLD FRENCH CLARET, per bottle	\$1.00 and 75c

DIXI H. ROSS & COMPANY

Up-to-date Grocers

Tels. 52, 1052 and 1590. 1317 Government St.

Where You Get Good Things to Eat

Boy's School Boots

MARKED DOWN FOR QUICK SELLING

60 Pairs Boys' Strong School Boots, sizes 1 to 5 \$1.50
60 Pairs Boys' Chrome Calf Bluchers, extra strong for school wear, sizes 1 to 5 \$1.95
120 Pairs Little Boys' Strong School Boots, sizes 11, 12, 13, at \$1.25

McCandless Bros. & Cathcart

555 Johnson Street, Victoria

Your Shoes Will Be Right If You Get Them Here.

You'll Soon Be Considering Christmas Wines

Doubtless you'll want the purest and best on the market, and they will be if you select G. Preller and Co.'s Claret, Burgundies or Sauternes, wines that are listed in every high class club, hotel or cafe. Preller's Claret is thoroughly aged, in fact the dinner-wine par excellence. Preller's Sauterne is deliciously dry without astringency, full flavored yet delicate. Both are universally recommended by leading physicians on account of their goodness and purity. Preller's Claret and Sauterne can be procured in "splits" (half pints), convenient for invalids or people who do not care to open a bottle for themselves.

Your dealer can supply you with "splits" for home use if you prefer this size.

PITHER & LEISER

Whole Distributors.

Cor. Fort and Wharf Streets, Victoria.

Water Street, Vancouver.

TEN ARE KILLED BY EXPLOSION

Mississippi Steamer Meets Destruction on Her Way Up Stream

FIRE FOLLOWS EXPLOSION

Death List Likely to Be Added to Those Badly Scalped

New Orleans, La., Nov. 21.—Ten persons are dead and twice as many injured as a result of an explosion today on the Mississippi river steamer H. M. Carter, near Bayou Goula, about one hundred miles north of New Orleans. The boiler of the Carter exploded while the steamer was on its way from New Orleans to Baton Rouge with a cargo of general merchandise and fifty or more passengers. To add to the horror of the passengers, fire followed the explosion, and the boat was burned to the water's edge.

Reports from Bayou Goula are to the effect that between twelve and fifteen persons are missing. About the same number were badly scalded, and it is expected several of them will die.

Capt. H. M. Carter, who was aboard the boat with his wife and child, was blown out into the river by the explosion, but was saved. Mrs. Carter and her child were taken off in safety.

Capt. J. V. Lablanc was aboard the boat when it left New Orleans, but went ashore at Donaldsonville, and was not on board at the time of the explosion.

The packet company gives out the following list of dead or missing: Capt. Leblanc, chief clerk; barkeeper, name unknown; twenty-two others, principally negro roustabouts.

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Royal Guests Leave For Home

London, Nov. 21.—The King and Queen of Sweden, who visited England as guests of King Edward, left this city yesterday for Stockholm, via Portsmouth and Cherbourg.

News of the city. Obituary notices. The weather. Tide table for November. The mails, when closed, when due.

7—Arrange to relieve destitute Indians. Local news.

8—In woman's realm.

9—Sporting news.

10—Marine news.

11—Social and personal. Letters to the editor. General news.

12—Real estate advertisements.

13—Real estate advertisements.

14—The Balkan states prepare for war.

15—Improving school system of Korea. Decadence comes in the wake of war. General news.

16—Music and drama. General news.

17—Financial and commercial. The local markets.

18—Classified want ads and real estate advertisements.

19—Happenings in the world of labor. Sunday services in the city churches.

20—David Spencer Limited's ad.

MAGAZINE SECTION

1—The Indian and his totem pole.

2—The military needs and policy of Britain. The world's gold.

3—The life of Ian MacLaren, British emigration report.

4—An hour with the editor.

5—The Victoria Collegiate school cadet corps. The thanks of Count Leo Tolstoy.

6—The Irish scheme in the "All-Red" project. The benevolent Jew. Immigration from the Orient.

7—The simple life.

8—British navy an instrument of peace. President elect W. H. Taft. Australian naval defence.

9—Feminine fancies and home circle chat.

10—Hunting and fishing, here and elsewhere.

11—For the young folks.

12—Two brief journeys in dreamland, by D. W. Higgins. Mr. Long on naval policy.

NOVA SCOTIAN DROWNED

Five Men of Schooner, Including Captain, Lose Their Lives Through Collision Near Boston

Boston, Nov. 21.—Five men, including Capt. Obed Knolton, of the British schooner Hugh H., lost their lives as the result of a collision while in tow of a tug. The schooner was sunk. The drowned are: Capt. Obed Knolton, 45 years of age, of Advocate, N.S.; first mate Merrim, Parrsboro, N.S.; steward Jay, Millberry, Advocate, N.S.; Albert Mills, Advocate, N.S.; seaman L. Mosher, Parrsboro, N.S.

The survivors are second mate Orin Milberry, and two Norwegian sea-

men.

Killed by a Fall
St. Catharines, Ont., Nov. 21.—George Dawson, section foreman on the Niagara electric railway, fell off a ladder at the railway bridge yesterday and was killed.

Smallpox in Middlesex

London, Nov. 21.—There is a serious outbreak of smallpox in Dorchester township. It is feared that many cases are scattered throughout the county of Middlesex.

London Canadian Club

London, Ont., Nov. 21.—The inaugural luncheon of the Canadian club was held here yesterday, with Principal Falconer, of the University of Toronto, as the guest of honor. He delivered an address on "The place of university training in national life."

Dying in Prison

Edmonton, Nov. 21.—Melville S. Harbott, late collector of inland revenue here and who was sent to prison for defalcation of government funds to the amount of \$7,000, is lying at the point of death in the penitentiary here. An operation has been performed, but he cannot live.

Deputy Minister of Labor

Ottawa, Nov. 21.—F. A. Acland has been appointed deputy minister of labor in place of Mackenzie King, who resigned to enter parliament. Mr. Acland has been secretary of the labor department for the past two years, and was formerly connected with the Toronto Globe.

Lord Strathcona's Activity

Montreal, Nov. 21.—A London special cable says: Lord Strathcona continues to show extraordinary activity for a man of 98. Yesterday he held a long conference with the local government board regarding the new British regulations for the importation of meat products to come in force on Jan. 1.

THIS SPEECH IS READ BY EMPEROR WILLIAM

New Departure on Occasion of Municipal Celebration in Capital

MARINE INQUIRY

Berlin, Nov. 21.—Emperor William made his first appearance in public today since the occasion of his notable interview with Chancellor Von Buelow last Tuesday.

His Majesty made a speech in the city on the occasion of the centennial celebration of the formation of the city council. When he arose to ascend the tribune, Prince Von Buelow stepped forward and impressively handed him a printed sheet, and the Emperor, ignoring his general custom of speaking extemporaneously, confined his remarks to what was on this paper. In his remarks, His Majesty made the following references to recent occurrences:

"I cherish a firm confidence that the bond of loyalty and affection which from ancient times in our Fatherland has so closely joined the King and the citizens, the Prince and the people, always will remain unbroken. If, according to the words of the Prussian national hymn, 'the sun cannot always shine and dull days must occur,' then the rising clouds should never throw their shadow below them on my people."

The Emperor also said: "The municipality of Berlin was created in the midst of the fires of the wars of liberation, but since that time it has been developed by the devotion of the citizens of the capital. This gives me the hope that the municipality of the future also will retain the spirit of true citizenship, and that nothing will force it between the Prince and the people."

It is believed here by the inspectors that the disease originated in European countries, and was communicated by means of cattle shipped reaching American ports. As a result all cattle carrying ships entering United States harbors and all live stock trains crossing the Canadian border will be rigorously inspected for traces of the fever. Diseased cattle will be killed.

ROYAL GUESTS LEAVE FOR HOME

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NEWS SUMMARY

Page

1—Spread of cattle plague. Fatal steamboat explosion. Dead emperor and empress of China.

2—Canadian records according to C.A.A.U. Local and general news.

3—Additional sport.

4—Editorial.

5—Note and comment. Forty years ago. About people. British opinion. Guests at the city hotels.

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1



'THE WAY TO A MAN'S HEART'

You know the old adage and Punch's advice. "Feed the brute!" Doubtless there would not be so many divorces if women studied culinary matters more and made up their minds to

Cook With Gas

The easiest, cleanest, most hygienic and most economical way. Gas cooks meals now you can't present matchless values in Gas Cook Stoves and Ranges. Prices cannot fail to please.

VICTORIA GAS COMPANY, Ltd.
Corner Fort and Langley Streets



It Pays to Stock the Best

Discerning purchasers know that they cannot procure anything in these lines to equal Schilling's, therefore they insist on being supplied with:

SCHILLING'S PURE BAKING POWDER, per
tin \$2.25, \$1.25, 45c and 25c
SCHILLING'S BEST COFFEES, per pound...
..... 60c, 50c and 40c
SCHILLING'S PURE SPICES, all kinds, per
tin 15c
SCHILLING'S PURE EXTRACTS, Lemon, Vanilia,
etc., per bottle 50c and 25c

THE FAMILY CASH GROCERY

Corner Yates and Douglas Streets. Tel. 312

"The Crimp and the Consequence"

is the Title of a Mighty Interesting Little Booklet on Washboards, that has Just Been Issued.

It tells the value of the Crimp in Washboards; the Features of the Ordinary Crimp, and the Features of the Better Crimp.

And it tells the Kind of Crimp—that is the better Crimp—AND WHY.

If You are Interested, a Post-card will bring this Bright Little "Eye-Opener" to you At Once.

Ask Yourself—Why not let us Send You a Copy Today?

**The E. B. Eddy Co.,
Hull, Canada**

Here Since 1851.

Always, Everywhere in Canada, ask for Eddy's Matches

Why You Can Rely On Us

Our qualifications as expert decorators relieve your mind of any doubt you may have of what is correct in interior decoration. We are pleased at any time to submit suggestions for decorating, and estimate of cost.

MELLOR BROS., LTD.

Phone 812. 708 Fort St.



D. K. Chungrane, Ltd.

The Fish, Fruit and Poultry Man

FRESH FISH
Salmon, Cod,
Halibut,
Smelts,
Black Bass,
Red Snapper,
Flounder,
Red Herrings,
Shrimps, Crabs,

VEGETABLES
and
Fruit of All Kinds in
Season
Fresh Shad. Black Cod.

SMOKED FISH
Salmon,
Halibut,
Kippers,
Bloaters,
Finnan Haddie.

608 Broughton Street, Opposite Victoria B. C.
Day Phone, 242. Night Phone, 876

AMERICANS BEATEN

Australian Tennis Players Triumphant in Championship Match

Melbourne, Nov. 21.—Norman Brooks and A. F. Wilding (Australians) defeated Wright and Alexander (Americans) in the final of the Victorian doubles tennis championship, the scores being 6-3, 6-2, 4-6, 6-2.

Only One "BROMO QUININE," that is Laxative Bromo Quinine Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days

E. W. Green on every box, 25c

CANADIAN RECORDS ACCORDING TO C.A.A.U.

Toronto Body's Compilation of Records to Which Some Exception is Taken

A number of Victorians have asked for the official list of Canadian records in all standard and field events. The list officially compiled by Secretary Crowe, of the Canadian Amateur Athletic Union, is as follows:

Robert Kerr, (One M. H. A. A. record shows 3-25 sec.)

100 yards run—9 4-5 sec. Robert Kerr. (Originally made by W. Wevers.) 220 yards run—21 3-5 sec. P. J. Walsh, Robert Kerr.

440 yards run—19 sec. M. W. Long, C. H. Kinnarick.

1000 yards run—2 min. 26 2-5 sec. Irving S. Parkes.

One mile run—4 min. 21 4-5 sec. George W. Orton.

Two mile run—9 min. 49 2-5 sec. Geo. W. Orton.

Three mile run—15 min. 9 3-5 sec. Tom Longboat.

Five mile run—26 min. George Adams.

Ten mile run—53 min. 59 sec. George Adams.

Fifteen mile run—1 hour 25 min. 13 2-5 sec. Tom Longboat.

Twenty-five mile run—2 hours 38 min. 11 sec. Harry Lawson.

One mile walk—6 min. 15 sec. C. J. Stone.

Two mile walk—13 min. 51 sec. Geo. Goulding.

Three mile walk—23 1-2 min. 25 sec. Geo. Goulding.

Four mile walk—31 min. 39 sec. Geo. Goulding.

Five mile walk—39 min. 45 sec. Geo. Goulding.

Six mile walk—48 min. 3-5 sec. Geo. Goulding.

Seven mile walk—56 min. 27 1-5 sec. Geo. Goulding.

Eight mile walk—1 hour 5 min. 23 3-5 sec. Geo. Goulding.

Nine mile walk—1 hour 13 min. 23 2-5 sec. Geo. Goulding.

Ten mile walk—1 hour 21 min. 42 2-5 sec. Geo. Goulding.

120 yards hurdles—15 3-5 sec. A. C. Kraenzlein.

One-mile relay (four men)—3 min. 31 1-5 sec.

Running broad jump—23 feet 6 1-2 in. A. C. Kraenzlein.

Running high jump—6 feet 2 1-2 in. J. K. Baxter.

Standing broad jump—10 feet 2 1-2 in. Geo. H. Barber.

Standing high jump—1 feet 8 1-2 in. Geo. H. Barber.

Running hop, step and jump—47 feet 1 1-2 in. Dr. J. G. Macdonald.

Pole vault—12 feet 5 in. E. B. Archibald.

Putting 16-lb. shot—45 feet 10 1-2 in. Geo. R. Gray.

Putting 22-lb. shot—43 feet 11 1-2 in. John Bowie.

Throwing 16-lb. hammer—167 feet.

John J. Flanagan.

Throwing 56-lb. weight (for distance)—35 feet 10 in. J. S. Mitchell.

Throwing 56-lb. weight (for height)—15 feet 9 1-2 in. Con Walsh.

Throwing discus—135 feet 5 in. Martin J. Sheridan.

Javelin—131 feet 8 in. E. B. Archibald.

Deals with the number of men permitted under regulations for each class. To ensure a sufficient number qualifying one spare man may be examined in each class.

It is the intention in future to pay these specialists every four months, further orders will therefore be issued when they will parade to sign the pay-sheets.

(Signed) W. RIDGWAY-WILSON,
Major, Adjutant 5th Regt., C. G. A.

In addition it has been announced that the Minister of Militia has been pleased to appoint cadet officers in No. 112, The Victoria College Cadet Company, as follows: Cadet captain, L. L. Hartman; cadet lieutenant, R. M. Mellwood.

poor. The pea yield was light. Weevils did less injury than usual, but a green aphid did considerable injury.

Correspondents report for the first time upon the growing of mixed grains. The favorite grain mixture is one of barley and oats. Oats and peas and barley, oats and peas come next. The majority of those reporting are more or less strongly favorable to their use. It is claimed that these grain mixtures provide well balanced and nutritious feed for all classes of livestock at less trouble and expense than by any other method.

The new fall wheat suffered from drought and early October rains, the former causing a shrinkage in area of from 10 to 25 per cent, and the latter being responsible for the many "pot-holes" fields reported. Potatoes, mangels, turnips, beans, carrots and sugar beets were all good crops with the exception of turnips. Tobacco was a failure. Orchards suffered from the drought and insects, but they may be described as being in an ordinary condition.

Livestock are rather thin, owing to scarcity of grass, but are vigorous and remarkably free from disease. The quality of both butter and cheese made in the fall was below the average, as the flow of milk was affected by the drought. The hay crop is nearly one-fifth larger than that of last year, and generally the quality is very satisfactory.

Charmer Delayed

The Charmer which was delayed by stress of weather arrived from Vancouver at 1:30 a.m. today. She tied up at James Island awaiting the cessation of the gale.

Shortest Day in Year.

Upon a month from yesterday falls the very shortest day in the whole year, the 21st of December. It also marks the opening of a somewhat important era in the history of the householder's accounts, as the house lighting bills, although at the first rather slowly, will begin to shorten, pari passu, as lawyers are fond of saying, as the days lengthen.

TRI-ANNUAL TESTS FOR SPECIALISTS

Trial for Militia Gunlayers Takes Place on 29th Inst.

Lieut.-Col. Hall, commanding the Fifth Regiment, has issued regimental orders as follows:

1. Specialists, test of—

The first of this season tri-annual tests for specialists will take place on the 29th instant at 10:30 o'clock a.m. The gunlayers of No. 1 company will parade at Black Rock battery, all other specialists at Fort Macaulay in uniform as before.

O. C. companies will notify the number of men permitted under regulations for each class. To ensure a sufficient number qualifying one spare man may be examined in each class.

It is the intention in future to pay these specialists every four months, further orders will therefore be issued when they will parade to sign the pay-sheets.

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In addition it has been announced that the Minister of Militia has been pleased to appoint cadet officers in No. 112, The Victoria College Cadet Company, as follows: Cadet captain, L. L. Hartman; cadet lieutenant, R. M. Mellwood.

He had only gone a few steps when he was violently swung around, and found a revolver staring him in the face, while the man behind it demanded possession of the satchel. At the same moment he grabbed the bag and telling Tolmie that he would shoot if he followed, started on the run down the street. Tolmie by this time had recovered from his surprise, and heedless of the warning, followed in pursuit. The robber darted into a gateway and Tolmie followed.

Then the robber evidently lost heart, for he dropped the bag and ran upstairs into a bay-loft. When assistance arrived it was found that he had made his escape by another exit. Had he not lost his nerve he would have gotten safely away with his booty.

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the 6 1-4 mile course here. Sixty-three athletes representing nine colleges started in the race.

Hats Well Fitted

We make a specialty of fitting Hats scientifically for our patrons with our special conformatore machine, which is impervious to mistakes.

CHRISTY'S STETSON'S AND SCOTT'S, newest blocks for Winter wear; black and all the popular shades \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$5.00

Latest Silk Hats of Christy and Scott. New line of the latest English Caps just received.

F. A. GOWEN Amalgamated with T. B. CUTHBERTSON & CO.

The Gentlemen's Store - - - 1112 Government Street

PACIFIC SHEET METAL WORKS

COPPER AND GALVANIZED IRON CORNICES, SKYLIGHTS AND METAL WINDOWS

Galvanized Iron, Tin, Tar and Gravel and Slate Roofing.

SOLE AGENTS

"NEW IDEA" HOT AIR FURNACES

TELEPHONE 1772

931 VIEW STREET



H. W. DAVIES, M.A.A.

Instructed by J. C. Newbury, Esq., collector of customs, to sell by

AUCTION

at the wharf, near postoffice, on

Thursday, 26th

10 a.m.

One Columbia fishing boat with mast, boom, gaff, sail, pair oars and rudder. One launch, no engine.

One dingy and 1 pair oars. Seized for contravention of Customs laws.

NO RESERVE. TERMS CASH
PHONE A742

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

Household Effects

and other goods, at salesrooms,
1219 Douglas Street, on

Friday, 27th

at 2 p.m.

Consignments received to morning of sale of all kinds of goods.

AUCTION SALE

of contents of residence removed from North Park street to salesrooms for convenience of sale on

Tuesday, Dec. 1st

2 p.m.

FOR SALE PRIVATELY

Lot of jardinières.

Ten office chairs.

Electric bath.

Eight cooking stoves and ranges.

Very fine solid walnut parlor suite.

Twelve heating stoves.

Extra fine solid oak sideboard.

Five sewing machines.

Bed lounge in tapestry.

One hundred and fifty volumes books.

Mahogany centre and other tables.

A large quantity of all kinds of household furniture.

H. W. DAVIES, M.A.A.

AUCTIONER AND VALUATOR.

Commission Merchant and Job Stock Dealer, Established 1883.

25 Years Experience in the Auction Business.

Auction sales of any description conducted satisfactorily and with prompt settlements.

All kinds of goods Bought, Sold or Exchanged.

The Best Price Given for Household Effects and Other Goods.

AUCTION SALE HELD EVERY FRIDAY AT 2 P.M.

At the Sale Room, 1219 Douglas St., the Oldest Auction Mart in B.C.

All kinds of goods received up to morning of sale.

VICTORIA WEST SODA WATER CO.

(Successors to Fairall Bros.)

We beg to advise the public that we have now started business in the old stand, Esquimalt Road; our aim is to manufacture as good goods as can be produced, using only the best extracts available, and we are the only firm to manufacture from the celebrated Goldstream water.

With courteous treatment and prompt delivery we ask for a share of your patronage. Our agent will call on you in a few days.

C. W. KIRK & SON.

R. J. Hamilton, Gen. Mgr.

BUY
ADVERTISED
GOODS

SEATTLE LEADS IN BOWLING TOURNAMENT

Competition for Handsome Silver Cup Opened at Elite Alleys Yesterday

Five teams participated in the bowling tournament which opened yesterday afternoon at the Elite alleys, Fort Street. This is the most complete of its kind yet established in the city, was used for the first time to allow the rival aggregations of Victoria and adjacent points, entered in the bowling competition for the handsome silver cup presented by the Province Cigar company, to decide which is entitled to its possession. With alleys that had never before echoed the clash of wood on wood, with bowls straight from the factory, and with pins reflecting the rays of electric light on a highly polished surface—everything new—the experts settled down to a hard fight early in the afternoon. And there was some splendid scoring. As was expected the two Seattle teams made the best showing. But Victoria wasn't far behind. Indeed, the first class total of the home devotees of the pastime called forth favorable comments from the majority of those actively engaged as well as the spectators.

It was anticipated that there would be eleven teams ready for the fray when the competition started, but, unfortunately, circumstances over which there was no control interfered. The delay occasioned the steamer *Champlain* owing to stress of weather, kept five teams away from the scene of the tournament. They were as follows: Vancouver, 2; Bellingham, 2, and New Westminster, 1. A communication was received by W. P. Glover, manager of the local ally, announcing that the Nanaimo representatives would be unable to fulfil their promise to be present.

On consideration it was decided that the series should be continued on Monday, thus allowing those who were delayed en route on Saturday a fair chance of carrying off the tournament.

Among the bowlers from the Sound who are visiting here, are H. E. Malukin, former Washington State champion and the present holder of the premier position in Seattle; A. L. Davis, ex-champion of Seattle; and J. Morris, champion of the west, a title which he won at Denver in 1907, and who captured second place among individual competitors in the recent tournament at Cincinnati, Ohio. All these men are identified with either one of Seattle's teams and all acquitted themselves in a manner in keeping with their reputations.

In addition to the last of the tournament matches which take place tomorrow, a contest has been arranged between representatives of the local Douglas street and Elite Alleys. According to the terms of the challenge the losers must be the hosts at an oyster supper, to be held immediately after the game. This should be a close fight as in yesterday's series the home teams were separated only by some two or three points.

The detailed records of the five teams which rolled yesterday for the Province cup follow:

Empires, Seattle—First game, 819; 2nd, 802; 3rd, 791; total, 2,409.
Bismarks, Seattle—First game, 800; 2nd, 751; 3rd, 813; total, 2,364.
Victoria, Douglas street alley—First, 773; 2nd, 714; 3rd, 820; total, 2,307.
Victoria, Elites—First game, 739; 2nd, 805; 3rd, 769; total, 2,303.
1909's, Seattle—First game, 787; 2nd, 686; 3rd, 759; total, 2,262.

The Empires and Bismarks of Seattle, after the regular competitions, played for a side bet of \$100, the former winning by a good margin. The scores follow:

Empires, Seattle—First game, 827; 2nd, 917; 3rd, 862; total, 2,606.
Bismarks, Seattle—First game, 790; 2nd, 861; 3rd, 804; total, 2,455.

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BOOK REVIEWS

"The Legend of the West"—By Kate Simpson Hayes. Illustrated by Lilian J. Clarke. "I tell these things that the Moons to come shall keep memory of my people."

Such are the concluding words of an admirably written and exquisitely illustrated little work, cased in soft russet leather, with letter press in Indian red. Full and majestic flows the rhythmic prose in which the Indian bard tells the story of the fall of his people and the causes which led to that debacle. If the writer mistakes not, this little work possesses an unique value in Canadian literature, while its merit is enhanced by the knowledge that the author reflects, rather than originates, the somorous measure in which it is related, for Mrs. Simpson Hayes has lived for many years among the Indians of the prairie in the great Northwest, and it is their tragic history which she so skilfully weaves into the form of a legend. Such a work cannot fail to widen our sympathies and cause those who are fortunate enough to peruse it to ponder over the benevolent or malignant part, played by these people who were so closely connected with the first chapters in Canadian history.

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What the first explorers and the staff of the "Great Company" owed to the good offices of friendly red men, it is impossible to estimate. But the chronicles of the early Hudson's Bay factors have left a record of their indebtedness to the first possessors of the West.

Possibly we are apt to overlook the influence of a hardy and brave people, possessed of senses and knowledge unknown to white men, on the early pioneers who by constant association with the red men, acquired many of their most sterling characteristics.

So this little volume, with its dignified phrasing—well in accord with the sweep of north winds across the boundless prairie—redolent of that symbolism in which Maeterlinck declared is the basis of all true poetry, should find a warm welcome from those who are seeking a suitable gift to send abroad to friends at Christmastide. Canadians may well be proud to have such a dainty bit of "home production" to send afar. Its inspiration springing from the great Northwest, its publication confined to a Canadian firm—a confidence well merited—the illustrations the work of a gifted "daughter of Victoria," and its writing the work of a skillful pen, guided by a mind attuned to the theme, by long residence in that magnificent stretch of country, prolific beyond the wildest dreams of early explorers, and once known as "The Great Lone Land."

When so virile and critical a pen, as that of Miss Agnes Laut indites the preface, the standing of this little work in Canadian literature is doubly assured, if such assurance were needed, but it is safe to predict that a warm welcome awaits it from these, who like the writer of this humble tribute, rejoice no less in the manner of its style, than in the "motif" of its theme.—Lally Bernard.

An International rifle match of unusual interest will be shot this winter under the auspices of the Society of Miniature Rifle Clubs of Great Britain and the National Rifle Association of America, says a Washington, D. C., exchange.

Each country will be represented by fifty men, who will shoot ten shots each at twenty-five yards with a miniature rifle. The Americans will doubtless use the .22 calibre, as under the terms of the challenge the calibre of the rifles is limited to .23, which is comparatively unknown in this country. Then ten shots are to be fired on what is known as a double decimal target, which is really two targets joined together, each with an inch sighting bull and an inner half-inch bull counting ten. These eccentric circular targets, an inch apart, provide the count from one to ten. Five shots are to be fired on each target, the ten shots constituting the string allowed each competitor. One hundred targets will be sent to the National Rifle Association, by the Society of Miniature Rifle Clubs, bearing the signature of the latter. The endorsement of the American Association will be added and fifty of the targets returned to Great Britain. After the shooting the two sets of targets will be collected and exchanged to verify the score which will be sent by cable.

It is possible that this unique match will be a three-cornered affair and that Australia will be drawn into it. The British Society has provided a handsome trophy to be held for one year by the winning country and each participant will receive a commemorative medal. Considerable preparation will be necessary for the match, which will likely not take place until mid-winter.

After the "tryouts" a team will be selected, and when the match is shot the men chosen will shoot their strings on the range belonging to their own clubs. If possible, the dates will be arranged so that the shooting will be done in both countries or all three, if Australia comes in, on the same date, though necessarily there will be some difference in actual time.

HARVARD AT LAST!

Yale Football Team Beaten Before Thirty-Five Thousand People

New Haven, Conn., Nov. 21.—The championship football game between Harvard and Yale, played here this afternoon, resulted in favor of the former team. The final score was: Harvard, 4; Yale, nil. The weather today was ideal for the championship football game between Harvard and Yale. The atmosphere made fur and winter garments comfortable for the spectators, of whom more than 35,000 were massed to witness the great struggle. This year the percentage of out-of-town people was greater than ever. Thirty-six special trains came in during the forenoon. The centre of wagering at one of the local hotels was besieged early; Harvard men displayed the most money. The betting figures quickly jumped from even to 10 to 8. The crimson supporters giving the odds, Yale money seemed to be scarce.

The whole civilized world owes at least one thing to the Wright brothers—an excellent subject of conversation. Nine persons out of ten speak of aviation! It is a better topic than "bridge" or even politics.—Gaulois, Paris.

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Sunday, November 22, 1908

VICTORIA ASSAILED.

We had about decided to pay no further attention to the attacks made upon Victoria by anonymous correspondents of the Yorkshire Post, but when the editor gives his sanction to the villainous falsehoods sent to him for publication, by appending footnotes to them calculated to convey the impression that they are true, we feel in duty bound to give the matter further consideration. A correspondent, whose letter we print today, sends us an extract from the Post of November 6th, consisting of a letter purporting to have been written from Victoria and signed "Blackpoolite." We will quote a few sentences and state the truth respecting the matters referred to in them.

"What is the death-rate of Victoria? Don't gasp, it is only 35 to the thousand."

Inquiry at the office of the City Clerk yesterday elicited the official information that in 1906 the death rate in Victoria was 10.29 to the thousand, and in 1907, 13.55. This death-rate although it is low, is increased by the fact that there are two large hospitals here, which receive patients from all parts of the province. The Registrar-General's office in this city keeps a record of the deaths of all persons in Victoria, Oak Bay, North Saanich, South Saanich, Esquimalt, Metchosin, Sooke and the more southerly islands of the Georgian Archipelago, distinguishing between those persons who previous to their death were residents of these districts and those whose homes were in other places. We are not very sure of the combined population of these several districts, but it is at least 50,000. In 1906 the number of deaths of residents was 371, and in 1907, 439, which is in the one case 7.42 per thousand, and in the other 8.75. And yet this malicious slanderer of Victoria has the effrontery to send abroad his malicious falsehood and the Yorkshire Post is sufficiently unapologetic to print it, without requiring its correspondent to take the responsibility of his statement over his own signature. The correspondent does not dare allow his name to be printed, because he knows that his atrocious libel would bring him under the Criminal Law, and yet the Post becomes parrotheads criminis, because being out of the jurisdiction of our courts it is able to escape punishment.

Another statement is: "Our hospitals are filling up with typhoid," which is absolutely untrue. Another is: "Diphtheria is quite bad enough," a proposition which no one will gainsay, for diphtheria is worse than bad enough, but it is not a disease which is at all prevalent in this city. There are very few, if any, cases here now.

"To live comfortably on £3 a week you have to share a house with two or three families." Inquiry has failed yet to disclose a case, where by reason of lack of means, two or three families have to live in the same house in this city. The instances in which more than one family occupy the same house in Victoria are exceedingly rare, for this is a city where small homes are the almost invariable rule. The correspondent also says: "It is a job to get a small out-of-date wooden cottage at 25s a week." Twenty-five shillings a week is \$20 a month, and for this, as every one knows, a comfortable, modern cottage with hot and cold water laid on and wired for electric light can be obtained. The vacant houses are not many, but that is because they are occupied as soon as they are built.

"There is little work here, and that is chiefly done with Chinamen, Japs, Hindus and other aliens." This is another falsehood. At the present time there are engaged in days' work and other labor in connection with city affairs alone nearly 1,000 men, and every one of them is a white man, and nearly every one of them is a British subject. In these figures no account is taken of the thousands of white men, who are employed in other than municipal work.

"Hindus will work for 50 cents a day." Hindus will not work for 50 cents a day. They charge and receive at least \$1.25 per day.

The correspondent then speaks of the price of land near Victoria, which he says is from £100 to £500 an acre, which is true enough, and yet it does not seem to have dawned upon the intelligence of the Yorkshire Post that, if land commands such a price as this, the assertion that there is no work, that people die at an extraordinarily rapid rate, that wages are low and the general condition of things abominable must necessarily be untrue.

Having circulated the above and other vile slanders, which we shall not reply to, the Post tries its own prentice hand at libel, and taking the market reports of the Colonist, it translates

them into English money and makes comments. For example it says that the second grade of butter sold here is chiefly margarine, whereas it is doubtful if an ounce of margarine or any compound thereof can be bought in the city. It tells its readers that our meats are of poor quality, that our bacon is poor, and that fish cost the same here as in England, but is careful not to quote the price.

It would be interesting to get at the bottom of the conspiracy to which the Post is lending itself. We suppose that is impossible, but again we ask Victoria readers to do what they can to counteract it.

PROVINCIAL CLAIM.

On Friday we had a brief synopsis of an argument made by Mr. Bodwell, acting for the province, before the Supreme court sitting at Vancouver. The question arose in connection with the Indian reserves, but it broadened out so as to include the rights which the Dominion acquired under the Settlement Act of 1884. Mr. Bodwell submitted the following questions to the court:

1. What is the nature and extent of the title to be taken and held by the Dominion of Canada in the lands agreed to be conveyed to said Dominion under the provisions of Clause 13 of the Terms of Union approved by the Imperial Order-in-Council dated the 15th day of May, 1871?

2. Will the grant of said lands, if made by the Dominion with the assent of such provisions, vest the fee of said lands in the grantee free from any trust in favor of the Province of British Columbia?

3. Would the lease of said lands, if made by the Dominion Government without the consent of the Province, be valid, or in the alternative, or if such lease is valid, would the lessor's title be determined under the conveyance set out in the questions hereunder?

4. Does the B. N. A. Act confer upon the Dominion of Canada any, and if so, what title or interest in the public lands reserved for the Indians in the Province of British Columbia?

5. What is the nature and extent of the title or interest of the Dominion to any lands reserved for Indians which are situated within the boundaries of the Railway Belt of British Columbia, that is to say, the lands described and referred to under Section 2, Chapter 14 in the British Columbia Statutes of 1884, and under Clause 11 of said Terms of Union.

6. In case a tribe of Indians becomes extinct or surrenders or abandons their interest in, or ceases for any reason to occupy lands reserved for Indians within the Province, what then are the respective rights or title of the Province of British Columbia in the lands previously appropriated to the use of such extinct tribe, or in any land surrendered, abandoned or ceasing to be occupied by the Indians aforesaid?

7. In such event are any and, if so, what grants or conveyances are necessary to place the ultimate fee of such surrendered, abandoned or unoccupied lands as aforesaid in the original owner thereof?

8. Having regard to the terms of the Order-in-Council approved by the Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia on the 6th day of January, 1876, a copy of which, with the correspondence relating to it, is hereto attached, what steps should be taken by the Government of the Dominion of Canada where there is a material decrease in the number of an Indian tribe occupying an Indian reserve, from the standard set up in said correspondence; and in such event, are any, and if so what grants or conveyances are necessary in order to re-vest the title of such surplus lands in the Province of British Columbia?

Clause 13 of the Terms of Union referred to in Question 1 reads as follows:

"The charge of the Indians, and the trusteeship and management of the lands reserved for their use and benefit, shall be assumed by the Dominion government, and its policy as liberal as that heretofore pursued by the British Columbia government shall be continued by the Dominion after the Union."

Subsection 24 of Section 91 of the British North America Act, extends the exclusive legislative power of the Parliament of Canada over "Indians" and lands reserved for the Indians. This Act was passed before the Terms of Union between this province and Canada were agreed upon, and that subsection must therefore be read in connection with Clause 13 of the Terms of Union quoted above. These are the fundamental provisions involved in the point raised by Mr. Bodwell in Question 1, above quoted, the other points relating to the Indian reserves all depending upon the construction put upon the above quoted clause and subsection.

We all have our troubles on this vale of tears, but the Times had more than its share last night. On its first page it had a fairly blood-curdling story about the Kaiser, an absolute contradiction of which it printed on page 10. Every newspaper gets caught this way sometimes, but our contemporary's case is particularly aggravating. However, it did the best it could under the circumstances.

The threatened shortage in the meat supply of Great Britain because of the stoppage of cattle shipments as a result of the outbreak of what is termed "foot and mouth disease" in New York and Pennsylvania, is likely to prove very serious. It illustrates very emphatically how dependent the Mother Country is upon foreign markets for its food supply, and how vital it is to her very existence that she retain command of the sea.

Let us suppose, for the sake of argument, that it were possible to transfer to British Columbia the entire population of any other province in the Dominion, and dismiss from consideration the people who dwell here now. Does the Times imagine for a single instant any different verdict than has been recorded would be rendered on the question of Asiatic immigration and the policy of the Laurier government in regard thereto?

The news that five hundred Indians in the northern wilds of British Columbia are on the verge of starvation is very disquieting, but we trust that the situation is not quite so bad as is depicted. A prompt investigation will, of course, be instituted by the authorities, and every effort made to relieve the Indians, but it is an amazing thing that an earlier report of the danger threatening them was not made. It

arate section of the Act of 1884, which does not say for what purpose they are granted, but the preamble to the Act specifying that the measure relates to "the railway lands of the province," it may be assumed that the 2,500,000 acres in Peace River valley were regarded as railway lands, and in that event it may be that the trust referred to in Section 2 would be extended to embrace them. The Act of 1884 was passed in amendment of Chapter 11 of the Act of 1880, which specifically described the area to be conveyed to the Dominion. Our understanding of the matter is that the Peace River lands were granted to make up any deficiency there might be in the railway belt and if this is the case there are some people not more than a thousand miles from the Pacific Coast, who have been very badly slandered. The public will await developments with a very great deal of interest.

A Vancouver despatch says that Judge Cassells is coming to the Coast to pursue his inquiry into the doings of the Department of Marine and Fisheries. We are "naming no names," but, unless Dame Rumor is very much of a prevaricator, there are some things out here that would be the better for ventilation. Everything may be as honest as the sun and as pure as the morning dew; but if this is the case there are some people not more than a thousand miles from the Pacific Coast, who have been very badly slandered. The public will await developments with a very great deal of interest.

An interesting statement appears in the Vancouver World, it is that Mr. R. Pearson, Chief Assayer of the Canadian Mint, has been investigating the gold output of British Columbia with the view of ascertaining the probable amount of Canadian gold that will be available for coinage. The construction of a gold refinery in connection with the mint is to be begun at an early day. A great deal of gold goes out of British Columbia in the copper matte, which is shipped from the smelters. If the metals can be separated in this country, it will be an excellent thing in many ways, and the World says Mr. Pearson is considering that aspect of the case.

The Socialists and the Trade-Unionists in the United States are at war. Our sympathies are with the latter.

The Victoria Civilian Rifle Association is appealing for a larger membership. We would strongly urge young men who can do so to identify themselves with such a worthy organization.

An Ottawa despatch says that a modified form of the British closure will be adopted by the Canadian House of Commons at the next session. No one will object to the shortening of debates, if the adequate discussion of public matters is not prevented.

Premier Ward, of New Zealand, in a speech the other day, stated that a great lowering of the cable rates is desirable and must inevitably take place. "The Empire cable service," he adds, "should be owned by the Empire and not by private companies."

Germany's naval estimates for next year show a total expenditure of more than one hundred million dollars. Europe is staggering under a tremendous military burden. The period when it will become simply unbearable cannot be far distant.

It now seems clear what Sir Wilfrid Laurier may have had in mind when he coined that now historic phrase in the course of a speech during the late campaign: "My soul is turned to greater things." He had in contemplation possibly the Cassells enquiry.

In the "British Opinion" column today will be found a striking article from the Belfast Northern Whig which instructively illuminates the situation in Europe and "the madness of weakening the fighting forces" of Great Britain at the present time.

It has been disclosed in the examination of Mr. Rockefeller in the suit brought by the United States government to dissolve the Standard Oil Company, that the company earned half a billion dollars within eight years. One does not need to be a Socialist to get just a little peevish with a system which renders such a thing possible.

The Colonist observes with very great gratification that the reports presented at the monthly meeting of the British Campaigners' Association are of an eminently satisfactory character. It would appear that the organization has now successfully passed the experimental stage, and may with confidence look forward to a long and successful career.

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ought to have been an easy matter to have computed months ago the available food supply.

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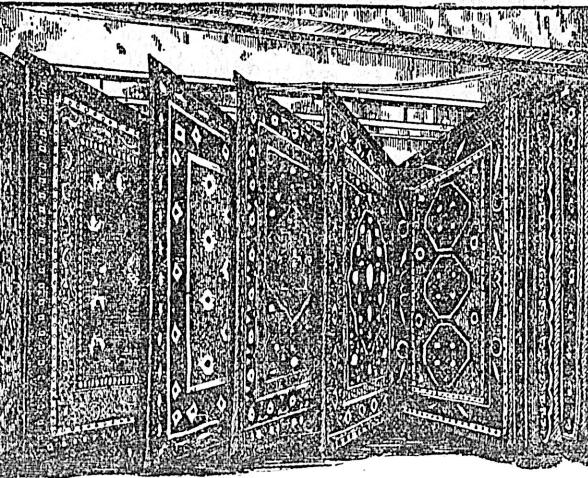
It is said that Sir Christopher Furness is fast becoming the industrial champion of England, he having, after proposing a successful profit-sharing management of his shipbuilding plant, resumed his position of capitalist by furnishing funds for carrying on the business and then placed large orders with the new and unique firm. Every newspaper in London calls attention to his prophetic eloquence to the men as he assured them they were in a large measure responsible for the industrial depression now existing in Great Britain. Capital, he said, was fast emigrating to the United States and other countries, alarmed at threatening Socialistic legislation of a Utopian nature. He dwelt on Germany's advance in the shipbuilding industry and closed by expressing rather gloomy fears that England inevitably would lose her position among the industrial trading nations. However, if the British workmen would watch the Furness experiment and trade unions all over the country would, like those at Hartlepool, adopt as far as possible, a harmonious attitude toward capital, then he thought the third element, namely—national enterprise—would again spring up, otherwise he feared only darkness ahead.

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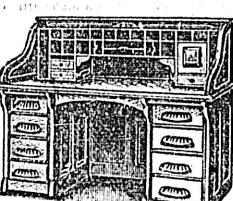
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\$25.00	\$45.00	\$110.00

NOTE AND COMMENT

Reflecting a highly gratifying condition of the financial position of Canada is the annual bank statement of the Bank of Montreal for the year ending October 31. A synopsis has been sent out by a press correspondent, as follows:

It shows net profits, after the usual deductions and provisions for bad and doubtful debts, to be \$1,957,658. This is a slight decrease from the profits of the previous year, which were \$1,980,138. The small shrinkage of less than \$30,000 will be taken as especially satisfactory by the shareholders. The reserve fund has been augmented by an appropriation of \$1,000,000, bringing the reserve up to \$12,000,000. The paid-up capital is \$1,400,000. There was brought forward from 1907 the sum of \$639,969 and from this year's statement the sum of \$217,621 is carried forward to credit of profit and loss, the rest fund appropriation being therefore the result of the past two years' accumulation of profits.

Dividends to the amount of \$1,400,000 were paid on the capital stock. Deposits bearing interest are \$105,192,365 and deposits on demand \$38,766,918, compared with \$90,094,882 and \$36,042,275 respectively in 1907. Immediately available assets are \$87,846,296, contrasted with \$59,263,257 in 1907. Current loans are \$94,762,020 compared with \$105,107,113 last year and call loans \$40,639,956, compared with \$23,341,220 in 1907.

"The greatest land business ever done in any country in the world" was the phrase used by R. E. A. Leech, inspector of Dominion government land agencies to the Manitoba Free Press the other day, in speaking of the rush for homesteads during the fall of the present year. To quote further from our contemporary:

ABOUT PEOPLE

Lord Carrington, the popular peer of that title in the present Ministry, owes the title to a strange accident which befell one of his ancestors. The story says the Liverpool Daily Post, is that in the reign of George III, to be accurate, in the year 1796—Robert Smith, the banker, and the founder of the family, had a house which fronted on the Green Park, which park of course was the property of the Crown. Mr. Smith desired of the King that he should grant him a right of access to the park from his house. This request was duly conveyed to King George, who replied, "I cannot grant him this privilege, but I will make him an Irish peer if he likes." This strange alternative offer was accepted, but it was not until the year 1895 that the present peer was himself made an earl of the United Kingdom.

Apropos the birth of the Prime Minister's first grandchild, Mr. Raymond Asquith, to whom congratulations are due, is, says the Globe, following in the footsteps of his distinguished father, and like him, is a Balliol man. A brilliant career at Oxford was crowned by a fellowship of All Souls', and he has subsequently flourished at the bar. His wife was a Miss Horner, one of whose ancestors was the famous Jack, who "put in his thumb and pulled out a plum" at the time when the dissolution of the monasteries led to a redistribution of the whole working class.

Belfast Whig.—The exciting events which have succeeded each other with such startling suddenness during the past few weeks have helped to arouse public attention in Great Britain to the madness of weakening the fighting forces of the country. How little dependence may be placed on the universal peace idea is illustrated by the fact that only a few months after the Hague Conference we find Europe in a more unsettled and dangerous condition than it has occupied for a lengthened period. The danger caused by the action of Austria and Bulgaria has been complicated by the remarkable conduct of Germany this week in demanding an apology from France for a trivial affray which happened at Casa Blanca which happened at

The young girl of Bosnia and Herzegovina is handsome, intelligent, poetic and sweet-tempered. So absorbed is she in illusions that the wretched life of her married sisters, which passes daily before her, does not in the least dispel them. Marriage, says a writer in "T. P.'s Weekly," is the one object of her life, the sole subject of her thoughts. In a country where superstition abounds all the charms of wise women and the resources of story-tellers form round this theme. The girl is for ever consulting fortune-tellers and "witches." She is ever in search of a love potion which will gain and retain the love of a husband—difficult problem in a country where sentiment is unknown, and where a girl's dream ends with the fact that she has secured a master and become a slave. In the charms to which the girl resorts it is interesting to note one familiar in Scotland and Ireland, at least so far as the new moon plays a part. At first sight of the new moon the Bosnian girl calls out "Oh, moon, I beg of you by your youth, you will go round world, if you see my intended husband tell him to come to me."

It is an eminently manly and sensible address which Mr. Martin Burrell, the member-elect for Yale-Cariboo in the Commons, addresses to his constituents thanking them for the aid given him in his successful campaign as the Conservative standard-bearer. It is written to the editor of the Vernon News and is as follows:

Dear Sir,—Would you permit me through the columns of your paper, to thank the many friends through your district who gave me such a splendid support in the recent campaign. I realize that the questions of Japanese immigration and Better Terms were responsible for the strong endorsement of the Conservative side, and I also realize that throughout the great fruit-growing districts I received much assistance from those who considered that the horticultural interests of British Columbia had not had sufficient attention in the House of Commons.

The task of defeating a government candidate in the face of persistent appeals to support those who had control of the national purse strings was not easy. It is intensely gratifying, therefore, to find that the majority of the people expressed themselves so strongly for principle as against expediency.

It has not been a personal victory but I may be pardoned for thanking most deeply the many friends who worked so loyally and unselishly for me during the campaign. To the work of the officers and members of the various Conservative associations throughout Yale-Cariboo the results of the 12th are chiefly due, but I also recognize that in this election I owe not a little to those who, despite of party ties, gave me their support. It is impossible for me to answer personally all those who have so kindly written their congratulations, and I trust they will be good enough to let me tell them in this way that I deeply value their good wishes, and to assure them that if I fall in the performance of my duty as their member it will not be for the want of trying earnestly to do that duty, both in the letter and spirit.

MARTIN BURRELL.

Love and belief in a man can ever hurt him. It will always act as a spur to his pride, which is invariably close to a man's love, whilst it has little or nothing to do with a woman's. Even when the school boy falls in love with the little girl in pinata, his first instinct is to acquit himself in her eyes in some magnificient way—to knock out some other boy, or intimidate a few.

This instinct remains with men until they die, just as girls from the cradle are inspired by love seek beauty to appear lovely in the eyes of their adorers.

And the masculine pride and power and strength are what the wise girl will use in her desire to reform some man who is merely weak.

Nagging drives such men into the depths. Every look of derision, snub, insult, sinks the iron deeper into their souls.

The aged inventor of the Mauser rifle has now perfected a weapon which fires 25 shots at a single loading.

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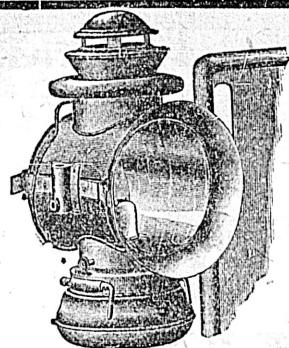
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The aged inventor of the Mauser rifle has now perfected a weapon which fires



**Driving Lamps
Cold Blast Lanterns
Dashboard Lanterns
Railroad Lanterns**
For Sale By
**THE HICKMAN TYE
HARDWARE CO., LTD.**
544-546 Yates St., Victoria, B.C.

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Afternoon Tea Parties

Supplied on the
shortest notice

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CONFECTIONERY**
Tel. 101. 619 Fort Street.

WIGS, WIGS
and Ladies Masquerade
Suits for hire at
Mrs. C. Kosche's
Hairdressing Parlors, 1105 Douglas St. Phone 1175

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Good Berried Holly
JAY & CO., 1107 BROAD STREET.

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Chiropractist
OLD FEET MADE
AS GOOD AS NEW
905 Fort St.
Phone 1678.

Wears like the Pyramids
Malthoid Roofing
is regarded by large builders
as permanent in nature as
the pyramids of Egypt. Write
for full descriptive matter.

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"SILVER PLATE THAT WEARS"
Sensible Gifts
in Spoons, Forks, Knives, etc.,
make pleasing and serviceable
gifts. If they bear the trade mark
"1847 ROGERS BROS."

they are the best money and
long experience can produce.
In buying Tea Sets, Dishes, Tu-
reens, etc., ask for the goods of
MERIDEN BRITA CO.

IF YOU
TAKE
**THE
COLONIST**
YOU GET
THE NEWS

New arrival at the Beehive, Douglas
Street, of the latest styles in English
Blouses, comprising wool delaines, silk,
and lace net. These blouses are guar-
anteed to wash, are perfect fitting, the
styles are very dainty and absolutely
exclusive; also English hose.

P.O. BOX 363
LEMON GONNAISON & CO.
DOORS, SASH AND WOOD FINISH OF EVERY VARIETY.
Rough and dressed lumber, lath and shingles; also a large stock of Aus-
tralian mahogany and Eastern birch flooring.

THE CAPITAL PLANING MILLS
Corner Government and Orchard Streets

ARRANGE TO RELIEVE DESTITUTE INDIANS

Hudson Bay Posts to Distribute
Provisions—Also Bounty
on Wolves

It has been learned from an authoritative source that owing to the destitute condition of the Sicamous and Na-anee Indians in the Fort George districts, arrangements have been made with the various Hudson's Bay posts throughout the country so that the Indians may be saved from absolute want.

The Indians affected belong to the Bomadie tribes, and have been suffering more or less severely for the past few winters owing to the scarcity of game. The Hudson's Bay posts will furnish the destitute with food, at the expense of the Government. Another measure for the relief of the Indians is an arrangement between the Provincial Government and the Hudson's Bay company to have the officials at the trading posts pay the Indians the bounty of \$15 a head on wolves killed by the aborigines. The wolves have invaded the country in large packs, and this is the chief reason for the shortage of game.

PRIEST VISITS VICTORIA

Brings Word of Visit to Rome of Rev.
Father McDonald

Rev. Father Kennedy, of the parish of Santa, in Ontario, arrived in town on Friday evening, and is staying at the Bishop's Palace. He comes to the coast in search of improved health, and if he finds that this climate agrees with his constitution, will probably remain here for some months. He is an intimate friend of Archbishop Macveey, of Toronto, and brings word that Rev. Father McDonald, the parish priest of St. Andrews church in Antigonish, Nova Scotia, has resigned his position, and has gone to Rome, which means, from circumstances which are already known here, that he has been offered and has accepted the long vacant position of Bishop of Vancouver Island. The new bishop has been quite a voluminous author upon ecclesiastical subjects, and his works are held in high repute in R. C. circles throughout the world.

He will be consecrated in his new office at Rome, and will probably arrive in this city towards the end of January next.

Three names of candidates are always submitted to the pope from whatever diocese may be in question, but it does not necessarily follow that any one of them will be chosen for the purpose. These names are never, however, communicated to the public.

TO MAKE RAMIE HERE

Company Formed to Produce Product
of China Grass

A company is being formed in Victoria to establish in this colony a factory to produce ramie yarns. It is proposed to import the raw material, ramie, from China, and this will be scientifically treated in the mill at or near Victoria, and converted into silver and eventually into yarn and cloth. Ramie, the promoters say, is a fibre grown in China and other countries, and is stronger than cotton, flax or silk. It has a brilliant silvery shine and is proof against damage by water or bad atmospheric conditions, and there is said to be a great demand for the manufactures from this product. It is used in the manufacture of ladies dress goods, muslins, curtains, upholstery, table cloths, napkins, sheets, damask, lace, hosiery, underwear, ribbons, scarves, trimmings, gas mantles, fine cords for yachts and sailing vessels, fishing nets and lines, short thread, bootlaces, surgical bandages, lint, fire hose, belting, canvas, sailcloth etc., and there is a demand for making high class paper. The tensile strength as compared with other fibres is stated to be as follows: Ramie, 100; hemp, 36; silk, 12; cotton, 12.

The promoters have a secret process for the manufacture of the wares, and propose to locate mills here with a weekly capacity for two tons of raw material known to the trade as "China grass." A highly experienced man versed in textile manufactures from Yorkshire is to have charge of the mill.

RANSACK RESIDENCE

Thieves Enter Ontario Street House
and Purloin Jewellery

Thieves are still plying their trade in the city. Last evening sometime between 6 and 8 o'clock, while Mr. and Mrs. Langdale, 229 Ontario street, were down town, a thief or thieves, entered the residence and after completely ransacking every room, departed with a quantity of jewelry. Entrance to the house was secured by breaking a glass panel in the front door, after which the thieves had no difficulty in turning the key and entering the house. The jewelry, which was kept in a small china cabinet, was located but not before every drawer in the bureau was ransacked and the contents scattered about the bedroom. The thieves also ransacked the other rooms. The cases in which the jewelry was kept were thrown about the floor. The stolen articles while not very valuable were old keepsakes and prized more for that reason than for their intrinsic value. The robbery was reported to the police but the robbers left behind them no clue to their identity.

HOSPITAL EXTENSION

Directors of Jubilee Consider Question
at Regular Meeting

At a meeting of the directors of the Royal Jubilee hospital on Friday afternoon the president, Mr. F. B. Pemerton, was in the chair, and there were also present E. A. Lewis, Alex. Wilson, Mrs. C. W. Rhodes, D. E. Campbell, Jas. Forman, H. E. Newton, H. D. Helmcken, K. C., J. W. Bolden and R. S. Day. The usual monthly report was submitted and the customary accounts were passed. Complaint was again made in reference to the insufficient number of private rooms in the hospital and considerable discussion took place upon this rather time-worn subject, emphasis being again laid upon the very large proportion of free patients during the past month, this being as much as 80 out of the total of 172, or nearly one-half.

The executive committee reported progress in respect to the plan which is being evolved with the view of providing for hospital extension; while

it is hoped that the cost estimate will be submitted at an early day for the full and careful consideration of the board. If this proves to be at all possible, and every effort to this end will be made, this estimate will be laid before the mayor and city council in ample time to permit of the preparation of a bylaw upon this subject for submission to the voters of this city at the municipal elections in January next. The amount which will be requested cannot, however, by any possibility be determined until the final estimate of cost has been made up, and the whole situation has been thoroughly canvassed by the board. It is at this stage in the game quite pertinent to observe that the citizens of Vancouver have, during the past few years, placed at the disposal of their hospitals board of management nearly \$400,000. The directors of the Jubilee hospital are moreover supremely confident of their ability to perfectly satisfactory and business-like proposition in connection with the vital and important question of hospital extension in this city of Victoria.

Names Omitted.
The names of the Misses Dorothy Harris and Greta Van Sickle were unfortunately omitted from the list of the young girls who appeared in the Pixies.

Kings Daughters to Meet.
The ministering circle of the King's Daughters will hold their last meeting for the year 1908 on Monday, 23rd inst. A full attendance of members is requested.

Orchestra Practices.
The newly organized Y.M.C.A. orchestra held their first regular practice in the Y.M.C.A. building last evening. They will assist in the services in the New Grand theatre this evening.

Y. M. C. A. Lifeboat Practice.
The Y. C. C. A. lifeboat practice took place yesterday afternoon in the harbor during quite a rough sea, under the command of Second Coxswain Ed. Williams, who was in charge of the following "able seamen": T. Dallzell, J. Warner, F. Harling, F. Carne, O. Margison and A. C. Marsh.

Will Preach Here.
Rev. Mr. Marshall, of Saskatoon, who has been attending the Baptist convention in Vancouver will take today Rev. Mr. Burnett's place in the First Baptist church, which meets in Victoria hall, at both services, returning to Vancouver tomorrow. Rev. Mr. Burnett is expected home on Wednesday next.

New Wing In Use.
Several private wards in the new addition to St. Joseph's hospital are already occupied. The rooms which are being furnished by private beneficence, number as follows: One, in memory of Sister Providence, by several ladies of the city; one, by Mrs. McDermott; one, by the Hon. J. S. Helmcken; one, by the Messrs. Weiler; one, by the Messrs. Spencer; one, by Mr. Thomas Hooper, the architect of the building; two by Rev. Father Brabant. The new building has cost \$140,000 altogether, apart from the furnishing, the original estimate, as is not by any means unusual in similar circumstances, having been considerably exceeded.

Flowers In Bloom.
Although this is the 22nd of November and the eleventh month of the year is two-thirds over, many flowers are still in an excellent state of bloom in the many charming gardens of Victoria. Pansies are in as bright condition even as if summer were still with us, and while some of the more delicate roses have almost completely succumbed to the inevitable chills of autumn, many varieties continue to show wonderful freshness and beauty. Even the climbing Gloire de Dijon is in excellent shape, while the Augusta Victoria makes a most creditable exhibition. And the grass is still growing, and if cut with all its June time freshness it still requires the noise attentions of the lawn mower. And what has the east, beginning with the interior of this province beyond the Cascade range to show in comparison with our perennial greenness? In verdure and freshness in bloom? A general state of ill bleakness, the repellent snow storm, the forbidding ice and the unlovely blizzard!

Ladies' Aid Meeting.
The Ladies' Aid of St. Barnabas church will hold a bazaar on Wednesday and Thursday, November 25th and 26th.

In the Police Court.
Owing to Magistrate Jay's absence in Vancouver, justice of the peace Daly presided at the police court yesterday. There was, however, but a solid dray truck dealt with who received the usual fine.

The Mock Parliament.
Attorney-General Warren, of the mock parliament, gives notice that the house will be asked at the session of Wednesday evening next, to proceed with the utmost severity against any member who may be shown to have secured his return through any corrupt means.

Murder Case Tuesday.
The preliminary hearing of Alfred Taylor, of Colwood, charged with infanticide, will come up before Magistrate Jay on Tuesday next. C. J. Prior is appearing for the attorney-general and it is understood that R. C. Lowe has been retained for the defense.

Miss Grylli's Recital.
The grand ball, as well as the luncheon room, was again comfortably crowded last evening upon the occasion to Miss Cordelia Grylli's chamber concert. Her programme was as follows: "O, Lovely Night," Landor Ronald; "Should He Upbraid?" Bishop; "If Thou Wert Blind," Noel Johnson; (a) Love Song of Hay Dyal, Battin; (b) Spring Morning, Land-Wilson; "The Kerry Dance," Molloy; and (a) My Heart Is Sair, Scotch, and (b) The Lass With the Delicate Air, Old English.

Imperial Service Club.
The Imperial Service club will open their rooms in the old Colonist block on Government street about December 1st, with a big smoking concert, and it is the intention of the committee to make it an event to live long in the memories of those present. The committee are hard at work drawing a programme and judging from the talent already promised the success of the concert is assured. During the coming week the club will take possession of their rooms and the decorating committee will have a strenuous time getting ready for the opening night. Several gifts have been received from members such as pictures, a card table and a clock and by the Messrs. Young Bros. of this city.

ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1869.

Capital, paid up.....\$3,900,000

Reserve.....\$4,390,000

Facilities for transacting all kinds of Banking Business

Savings Bank Department

Interest Paid or Credited Four Times a Year.

CORRESPONDENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

VICTORIA BRANCH:

T. D. VEITCH, Manager.

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Let Us Estimate on Your Wiring

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ETC., ETC.

Only first class material used. Workmanship guaranteed.

Prices right.

HAWKINS & HAYWARD

PHONE 643.

If It's Correct, Christie Has It

Wet Weather Footwear

30 Pairs Boys' Heavy Waterproof Boots.....\$1.50

30 Pairs Women's Rubber Boots, sizes 3, 3½ and 5½.....\$2.00

30 Pairs Misses' Rubber Boots, sizes 1, 1½ and 2.....\$1.50

CHRISTIE'S Corner GOVERNMENT AND JOHNSON STREETS
If Christie Has It, It's Correct

First-Class Mechanics and Carpenters

invariably use Henry Disston & Son's, Hand, Panel and Rip Saws; therefore

DISSTON'S IS THE STANDARD SAW

We carry a complete stock of these excellent Saws: D 8, No. 7, No. 12 and No. 16; also Back Saws and Key Hole Saws.

DRAKE & HORN HARDWARE MERCHANTS
608 Yates Street, corner of Government St., Victoria, B.C.

IT'S NOT THE CAN, IT'S WHAT'S IN IT

Bear that in mind when purchasing your canned goods. Cheap Canned Goods are dear at any price. We don't handle the second or third quality—we leave that to others. Quality first, then price.

THAT'S THE POINT

ANTI-COMBINE



ESTABLISHED, MARCH 1, 1908.



ESTABLISHED, MARCH 1, 1908.

PEAS, BEANS OR CORN, Tartan brand, per can.....	10c
Per case, 2 dozen.....	\$2.30
PEACHES OR PEARS, Tartan brand, 2 lb. tins, each.....	20c
CORN ON THE COB, gallon tin.....	60c
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In Woman's Realm**HERE AND THERE**

The speech of the chairman of the convention of school trustees which opened in Revelstoke on the 18th inst., shows that other cities are alive to the necessity of beautifying their school grounds. The people of Westminster have spent \$1,500 in adorning their school grounds. So far were the people from finding fault with the action of the trustees that nothing but encouragement was received from every citizen. All felt with the chairman that to make the conditions surrounding their schools as beautiful as possible is in itself an education to the young. The pretty little city of Revelstoke set the example which incited Westminster to take this action. There is no reason why more could not be done in Victoria to make the schools more in keeping with the beauty of many of its homes. There is, it is true, in some of the old school grounds a want of space, but in the erection of new schools this want should be remedied. The children should not only have ample room for exercise and play but their school rooms and school grounds should be models of neatness and beauty.

The chairman alluded to the advisability of introducing the system of school savings banks into all the schools of the province. In Victoria this experiment has been tried and has not proved a success. The question of whether or not children should be encouraged to bring money to school to deposit in the savings bank is a difficult one. If, as among the wealthier classes in England, children were given a certain amount of pocket money which they could spend in any way they pleased, it would be well to encourage them to put away a part of it rather than spend it all on childish indulgences. Or, if many school children earned their own money, they might very properly be persuaded to lay aside part of it for some future need. But when, as is the case in this country, children must ask some older person for money to deposit, it is to be doubted whether the disposition created is one to be encouraged. Carefulness and thrift can be taught children in many, and perhaps better ways than by the school savings bank system.

The interest taken by the trustees throughout the country in the schools is a very hopeful sign. They look at our school system, from the standpoint not of the teacher, but of the parent. The result of their observations is of value in proportion to their intelligence and good judgment. Our schools would be better if the very best men in our cities could be persuaded to serve on our school boards. The children have a claim on them that they should not disregard. The future of our province will, to a large extent, be in the hands of the boys and girls now being educated in the schools. It is the part of wisdom to make these as effective as possible.

The efforts of Montreal and other large eastern cities to procure for the people spaces which had been in the past allowed to go out of possession of the city, for parks and playgrounds, show that now is the time for Victoria to preserve suitable spots in which future citizens, young and old, may spend their leisure in the open air. The intention of the city council to ornament the upper part of Pandora street cannot be too warmly commended. The parks committee should have in this work the help of public spirited citizens. There are many owners of private grounds and gardens who could with very little trouble supply all the trees and plants needed to beautify the grounds. In Winnipeg there are many such small parks but none of them have the beautiful view that is to be seen from the top of Pandora street.

The ladies and children who so kindly undertook to raise funds for the Seaman's Institute, must feel highly gratified at the success which has attended their efforts. A beautiful cause combined to attract splendid audiences. It is to be hoped that this is but the beginning of efforts which will result in giving to Victoria a Seaman's Institute that will be known all over the world as a model of what such an institution should be.

It has been a matter of remark always that the mother left with a family of children, even when she had to depend entirely upon her own efforts, succeeds in bringing them up better than the father left without the help of his wife. Widows contrive to do double duty in earning a living, often a very frugal one, for their children, and in attending to the duties of their homes. How they have contrived to do this has often been a mystery to their acquaintances, but many of the best men in the world have been widows' sons. It may be that the sense of responsibility develops the strength of character of such children and preserves them from temptations into which boys and girls brought up in what would seem much more favorable circumstances too often fall. Then too, the kindness and generosity of the wife is appealed to by the independent mother and help is often given which enables her easily. There is a movement on foot among charitable bodies in the United States to assist widowed mothers to keep their children at home instead of taking them away and sending them to orphanages. This is work in which charitable individuals all over the world have long been engaged. The very best institution cannot supply the place of a mother.

Tenders will not be considered unless made out on the forms supplied, signed with the actual signature of the tenderer, accompanied by the above-mentioned cheque, and enclosed in the envelope furnished. The Chief Commissioner is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

A each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit on a chartered bank of Canada, payable to the order of the Chief Commissioner. In sum of fifteen hundred (\$15,000) dollars, as security for the faithful performance and completion of the work will be required.

Tenders will not be considered unless made out on the forms supplied, signed with the actual signature of the tenderer, accompanied by the above-mentioned cheque, and enclosed in the envelope furnished. The Chief Commissioner is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

F. C. GAMBLE,
Public Works Engineer,
Land and Works Department,
Victoria, B.C., 17th November, 1908.

These are frequently allusions made in women's journals to the insufficient meals which young women at work in the city take. A very interesting experiment was made in France recently which shows that in Paris at least, working women do not eat sufficient suitable food to enable them to do their work efficiently. The Paris telephone system is an enormous concern and employs great numbers of girls as operators. It was found that these girls very soon became victims of disordered nerves. Investigation showed that many of the operators lived alone and either took their lunches at cheap restaurants or ate in their rooms hurriedly and badly prepared meals. The officials organized diningrooms in which luncheons and dinners were served at 12 and 15 cents a meal. It was found that as a result the health of the

girls immediately began to improve. The Paris telephone operators were fortunate in being able to procure suitable and well-cooked meals at so low a price. There is always a tendency among women to neglect themselves in respect to food. While it is possible that those are right who contend that there are many who injure themselves by excessive eating there is little doubt that the danger is that women, especially working women, err on the side of taking too little nourishment.

Madame de Perrot is a French lady who has been lecturing in England on behalf of women. She is spoken of as being very eloquent and altogether charming. One of her criticisms is surprising to most people in America who imagined that English girls were the most carefully brought up in the world. An article in M. A. P. has the following allusion to her opinions on this subject:

"Another disturbing element in the life of English women is the growing tendency of mothers to pay little attention to the upbringing of their girls. Madame de Perrot recalled the fact that it is no uncommon thing for Frenchwomen moving in the highest circles to leave the gay world for time, and give up all their energies to the welfare of their daughters. Then when the latter have reached a certain stage in their education the mothers return once more into the whirl of society."

No better service can be done to women anywhere than to convince them that they cannot be too careful in bringing up their daughters.

WOMAN'S WORK

The regular meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary, P. R. J. hospital, will take place on Tuesday next, the 24th inst., at 2:30 p.m., at the Board of Trade rooms. As this is the last meeting before the Christmas vacation, and as arrangements for the hospital ball have to be perfected and committees struck, a full attendance both of the executive and friends willing to assist with the ball, is requested.

The Y. W. C. A. intend holding a tea and sale of work on the 2nd of Dec. There will be a fancy work table. All contributors to this are requested to send articles to Mrs. Forman, 1216 Belcher street, or to the Home.

The Daughters of Pity, Provincial Royal Jubilee hospital will hold their regular meeting on Monday, November 30th, at the Board of Trade rooms. A week's notice is thus given, both as a reminder to new members, and also to urge a full attendance. His Honor the Lieutenant-governor, having graciously invited the society to hold the annual 'Cinderella' dance again, at Government House, the executive is most anxious to make suitable arrangements, and call a large working committee of the whole society. New members and all desiring membership, but who were prevented from attending the annual meeting are cordially invited to attend on the above date.

The lecture given on Wednesday night by the Rev. W. L. Clay for the payment of \$5,000 has been forwarded to the Lord Mayor of Belfast as the first instalment of a grant towards relief of distress in the city.

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The Sporting World**VICTORIA LEAGUE
TEAMS BUNCHING**

James Bays Drawing Near Esquimalt in Home Soccer Series

GAMES PLAYED YESTERDAY

Victoria West and Esquimalt Teams Played to Draw—
Garrison Wins

The six teams engaged in the fight for the Victoria Association Football championship, played yesterday afternoon. As a result of the three matches, however, the standing of the respective clubs is not materially altered, in fact the leaders, relatively are in the same position. The contest between the Victoria West and Esquimalt elevens, which was the principal attraction of the day, the former being at the top of the ladder and the latter their closest rivals, was a draw, both scoring two goals. This gives both a single point, leaving the Wests still three to the good. The victory of the James Bay team over Cedar Hill confirms them in the league's third place and brings them within striking distance.

LEAGUE STANDING	
The present standing of the local championship league is as follows:	
P. W. L. D. P.	
Victoria West.....	7 5 0 2 12
Esquimalt.....	6 4 1 1 9
James Bay.....	6 4 2 0 8
Garrison.....	6 2 3 1 5
Cedar Hill.....	5 1 4 0 2
Regiment.....	6 0 6 0 0

of Esquimalt, in fact it is believed that the Bays and Esquimalt will have a stubborn fight for the second honors and that the former may be able to overcome Victoria West if they continue to win and if the lads from the western district suffer a single reverse. By defeating the Fifth Regiment, the Garrison supersedes the Cedar Hill aggregation. As the series proceeds the race waxes more interesting and the performances of Victoria West, Esquimalt and James Bay, in particular, will be watched with close attention from this time until the finish.

**LEAGUE LEADERS TIE
IN THE LOCAL SERIES**

In a game which waxed exciting only in spots, and was for the most part, a much poorer exhibition of soccer than should have been the case considering the prominence of the two elevens in the local league, the Victoria West and the Esquimalt teams played a tie yesterday afternoon on the Canteen grounds, Esquimalt. At the call of time the score stood two all and Esquimalt lost a golden opportunity of coming into almost even place with the present leaders of the league. As it is the Victoria West eleven are still well in the lead, and as the day of miracles has passed, it looks very much as if that aggregation will land the championship.

The Esquimalt players showed a decided improvement in form during the second half, and despite the fact that the wind was against them, played a hard and aggressive game, which made their performance in the first half look a tame affair. But with one game down at the half, they could do no better than even the tally and though they had the better of the play throughout the second half, the Victoria West defense successfully withheld all assaults and stopped further scoring.

From the start the Victoria West eleven, kicking against the wind, rushed matters and within ten minutes from the opening of the game scored the first goal, a pretty piece of combination play between Seger, Bailey and Okell resulting in a tally of a fast shot from the first named. It took Esqui-

malt nearly twenty minutes to even the score, Cowans, who stood head and shoulders over his fellow forwards, doing the needful with a clever shot, which completely beat Beaney. Despite the fact that the wind was against them the Victoria West forwards, well supported by their halves, and always right on the ball, made a determined onslaught upon the Esquimalt goal. Time after time the sphere was landed at Costello, the opposing goalkeeper, but what the Esquimalt forwards lacked in aggressiveness, their backs supplied in stability, and every rush was promptly killed. Finally, a few minutes before the whistle blew for half-time, Bailey scored the second tally for the Victoria West by a shot which had justified his selection.

Hot Scrap.

The feeling between the members of the respective teams was keen. So pronounced was this sentiment that in one instance it broke into a somewhat hot scrap, the principals in which were two halves. They weren't allowed to fight it out, however, being separated almost as soon as the first blow was struck. However, this only intensified the strained relations and when the players left the field threatening words were cast to and fro between the representatives of the opposing aggregations. Some of the Cedar Hill eleven announced that it was their intention to enter a protest on the ground that the referee's work was unsatisfactory, J. Brightman, who officiated being a member of the J.B.A.A. club. As no official action was taken it is not probable that the Victoria District league will hear anything more of the matter.

The Teams.

The personnel of the respective teams was as follows:

Cedar Hill—Goal, Holmes; fullbacks, Collinson and Wink; halves, Hill, Dawson and Wornold; forwards, Toms, Scott, Jones, Miller (F.), Miller (S.).

J.B.A.A.—Goal, Peden; fullbacks, Lawson and Lorimer; halves, Shanks, Johnson and Kerchin; forwards, Todd, Schwengen, Jennings, Peden (J.) and Ruthwell.

THE GARRISON WINS
BY SIX GOALS TO ONE

The Garrison team beat the Fifth Regiment by six goals to one yesterday afternoon in a very helter-skelter sort of game. The Garrison forwards showed some combination, but apart from that it was a case of every man for himself. The game was played at the Work Point barracks, and, considering the amount of rain which has fallen in the last few days, the grounds were in very fair shape. Still it was greasy, and with the high cross wind blowing anything like fast and accurate play was out of the question, while neither of the teams have any claim on the championship. In the local association football league, still as Cedar Hill lost yesterday, the Garrison's victory will have the effort of putting them fourth instead of fifth in the standing of clubs. They clearly outclassed the Fifth Regiment boys, though the latter were unlucky in not having two goals to their credit. Early in the first half the Garrison goal keeper, in stopping a hot shot, went behind the line with the ball in his hands. It was an undoubted goal, but the referee at the time was in midfield and could not possibly see the play, which was over in a second. Under the circumstances he did the only possible thing from his point of view in not conceding a goal which was disputed by the other side.

The game had not progressed long when Donaldson scored a goal for the home team off a splendid centre from the left wing. Berkeley, the captain of the visitors, made great attempt to equalize. He brought the ball down the field, but the goal keeper smothered a good shot. Then for a while the Garrison goal was threatened, but before the leather was worked to the other end of the field, where it remained for the greater part of the rest of the first half. Towards the end, P. Buxton, who played a star game throughout, scored with a splendid shot.

After ten minutes after the interval, a rush of the Garrison forwards resulted in another tally, and in about three minutes more yet a fourth goal was rushed through. In the same way. About this time the Fifth Regiment redoubled their efforts, and after several failures Sherriff succeeded in getting the ball between the posts. That was their last tally. The Garrison soon regained the upper hand and resumed their bombardment of the Fifth's goal. Sherriff, the goal keeper, played a good cool game, but it was impossible for him to stop everything. After a while, P. Buxton made one of his numerous brilliant runs and scored with a low shot, and about five minutes after did practically the same thing again. This time he centred beautifully just in front of goal, and the ball was headed through by Delgan. The line-up:

Garrison Fifth Regiment
Dunne Goal Staden
Elton Backs Wilson
Silvan Campbell
Gibney Halves Dinsdale
W. Buxton Wings Kruger
Carter Centre Richards
Roberson Right F. Lincham
Delgan Centre F. Savident
Donaldson Left F. Sherrett
P. Buxton Backs Berkley

Generally speaking, though the match as an exhibition of rugby was a disappointment, it gave a favorable impression of the material available for the formation of a representative fifteen to compete in the British Columbia series. There is no doubt that a strong forward division can be formed, that there are halfbacks who would make the best hussle, and that a three-quarter line can be assembled which would be dangerous at all times. But training is essential. For some reason the boys do not appear to pull together. There is a cog loose somewhere and, as it was put by an enthusiast yesterday, if all differences are not settled immediately Victoria is going to be eunched out of the best chance they have had in years to capture the McKeown cup.

JUNIORS DRAW

Beacon Hill and High School Football Teams Played Even Yesterday

Yesterday in a stiff southeaster wind, the Beacon Hill and High School soccer teams played to a draw. From the play of both teams there was little to choose. The Beacon Hill winning the toss chose to kick against the wind, and High School soon began to press matters, but by the splendid defense of Wales and McDougall they were well kept in check. It was late in the first half that the High School, from a kick by Scott and combined rush of the forwards, that McKeown scored.

The teams changing ends the Beacon Hill boys took a turn in bombingard

JUNIOR LEAGUE

The standing of the Junior Association Football league is as follows:

P. W. L. D. P.	
High School.....	3 1 1 3
Beacon Hill.....	3 1 1 3
North Ward.....	2 1 0 2

The students' goal, and if it was not for Clark's good work in goal the score would undoubtedly have been against the High School. From a good kick McDougall got possession of the leather, centred, and James scored.

This finished the scoring, the Beacon Hill players being kept at bay by the splendid defense of their opponents.

The teams lined up as follows:

High School—Goal, Clarke; fullbacks, Scott, Brown; halves, Day, Colvin, Williscroft; forwards, Tuey, McKeown, Boggs, McRae Pike.

Beacon Hill—Goal, Loveridge; fullbacks, Wales, McDougall; halves, Thomas, Lindsay, Petach; forwards, James, Bolton, O'Rourke, Jenkins and Kracy.

The next scheduled match is between North Ward and Beacon Hill next Saturday at Beacon Hill.

VICTORIA UNITED
MEETING THURSDAY

Date Altered Owing to Football Play-
ers' Dance Wednesday

Owing to the dance to be held on Wednesday night at Semple's hall, under the auspices of the Victoria District Football Association, Alexander Peden, president of the Victoria United club, announces that the meeting of that organization has been deferred. Thursday night at the Tourist association rooms, Fort street, Mr. Peden desires again to draw attention to the importance of all interested in soccer attending. He states that it is the intention to make a determined effort to assemble a local eleven for entrance in the forthcoming struggle for the Island championship, which will stand a first-class show of success against either Lady Smith and Nanaimo. He is confident that Victoria possesses the material that will make a winning aggregation if it is gathered up and given proper training. He is anxious that all should co-operate in the efforts which will be put forth in this direction.

ORDINARY RUGBY

Ordinarily rugby is one of the finest spectacular sports extant. That can't be said of the Victoria-J.B.A.A. match of yesterday. It could more aptly be termed a burlesque. And yet everyone engaged appeared to work hard. The spirit, evidently, was willing but the attempt at the good old English game was lamentable. To point out just what was lacking would be difficult, perhaps, because nothing was done as it should be. It is true that the three-quarters of the James Bay Athletic association team occasionally stretched out and gave those watching a demonstration of combination and sprinting but, more often, both fiftines joined, en masse, in the scrummage, the only ones outside of it being the backs, who, in their loneliness, looked dismal and cold.

Or the Victoria team the less said the better. They had a number of first class forwards but their three-quarters forgot entirely their particular purpose and joined the pack in rushes and, sometimes, much to the amusement of those watching, in the scrums. Graham (W. S.) and Dunn, two of the legitimate forwards, were most prominent. But they could not do anything with their supporters playing wild on every side. When the ball was actually in play it would have been easier to solve a Chinese puzzle than to separate the forwards, halves and quarters. They bunched and, with no more order than a merry group of children, just unexpectedly dismissed for a holiday romp, chased the ball. By himself, anxiously guarding the goal-line, was N. Gowen, a stalwart figure but hardly capable of successfully defending the goal unassisted in case of an attack. That was the situation time and again when the Bays broke away and, of course, scored. Gowen did his best and it was good but he couldn't be expected to always check a forward rush or a dash on the part of the opposing three-quarters.

With regard to the Bays it must be conceded that they are entitled to more praise than criticism, especially as their efforts are compared with those of the Victoria fifteen. This does not mean that they were anything like perfect. In fact, to make a stand against a moderately fast team, playing in modern style, they would have to advance about 100 per cent, but, in accordance with this season's standard of play, they were fairly good. The forwards beat the city lads every time the scrums but failed deplorably to feed their halves, kicking the ball ahead rather than heeling it—a point on which first class aggregations lay much stress. However, the halves got a few chances and they gave the three-quarters several opportunities. The result was that fifteen points were secured in that period.

During the second half the James Bays were playing against the wind and, strange to say, despite the handicap, they were able to make a better showing than at the start. This is to be attributed, primarily, to the fact that the forwards got "wise" to the fact that heeling was better policy than endeavoring to crush opposition by sheer force. Thus Vincent, Nason, and others, were allowed to get away more than once. When either one started off with the ball in their possession and anything like an opening they generally showed their cheeks a clean pair of heels. These were the only pieces of work which roused any enthusiasm.

K. Gillespie gave satisfaction as referee.

SCHOOL LEAGUE

The present standing of the teams competing in the inter-school soccer league follows:

P. W. L. D. P.	
North Ward.....	3 0 1 7
Central.....	3 2 0 1 5
Collegiate.....	2 1 2 0 2
High School.....	3 1 2 0 2
South Park.....	3 1 2 0 2
Victoria West.....	2 0 2 0 0

The school league is as follows:

P. W. L. D. P.	
North Ward.....	3 0 1 7
Central.....	3 2 0 1 5
Collegiate.....	2 1 2 0 2
High School.....	3 1 2 0 2
South Park.....	3 1 2 0 2
Victoria West.....	2 0 2 0 0

The school league is as follows:

P. W. L. D. P.	
North Ward.....	3 0 1 7
Central.....	3 2 0 1 5
Collegiate.....	2 1 2 0 2
High School.....	3 1 2 0 2
South Park.....	3 1 2 0 2
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North Ward.....	3 0 1 7
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P. W. L. D. P.	
North Ward.....	3 0 1 7
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North Ward.....	3 0 1 7
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Collegiate.....	2 1 2 0 2
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The school league is as follows:

P. W. L. D. P.	
North Ward.....	3 0 1 7
Central.....	3 2 0 1 5
Collegiate.....	2 1 2 0 2
High School.....	3 1 2 0 2
South Park.....	3 1 2 0 2
Victoria West.....	2 0 2 0 0

The school league is as follows:

On the Waterfront

ANOTHER DRYDOCK NEEDED BADLY

Proposal to Enlarge Present One Would Injure Industry Here

OTHER PORTS ADVANTAGES

Necessity to Keep Ahead of Demands Pointed By Progress Elsewhere

One of the first and most urgent requirements of the port of Victoria, is another dry dock, not an extension of the present dock at Esquimalt, as has been advocated in some quarters. The development of shipping, and the promised development of the future, tends to larger carriers and it is necessary that a large and ample dock, suitable for the largest vessels, be provided at Esquimalt. That now in use has been found insufficient. When it was built the drydock was all that was required, but the tonnage of the modern steamer has gradually increased, until the Esquimalt dock is found too small to provide for such steamers as the Chargeurs Reunis which were to have been brought to Esquimalt for cleaning and painting on every inward trip from the round-the-world voyage, had the dock been able to accommodate them. With the promise of new and large Empress liners, which are 570 feet long, and the expected development at this port with the growth of the trade on the Pacific in the near future, a large dock is an urgent necessity and steps should be taken at once to provide this necessary part of the equipment of the port.

The suggestion made to the effect that the present drydock be increased would work a great hardship to the ship-repairing and shipbuilding interests of the port and to shipping generally, for such a step would mean the closing of the port to business for two years.

The necessity for both docks will soon arise, and, if, as the Montreal harbor engineer has said, the port which secures business is that which keeps its facilities ahead of actual requirements, it is a much more urgent necessity to keep the equipment up to present requirements. The future will require not only the larger drydock but also the small one now in use in which little craft like the Algarine can be placed and the shipping seeking to use the dock will not be delayed in consequence. Three large steamers sought the use of the Esquimalt dock while the little warship was being repaired, and had the captain of the Lillooet been insistent upon the advantage the regulations give to the government's vessels of preceding others in the dry dock, the big Japanese freighter Fukui Maru would have been obliged to remain for some days awaiting the dock, or gone elsewhere for her repairs.

All Have Drydocks

In Great Britain and on the Continent there is no port, even of the fifth class, that is without its dry or floating dock. At London there are no less than thirty; Liverpool has 21; Cardiff has 13; Hamburg 12; Newcastle has 11; Antwerp, Marseilles and Havre, each have six; Bristol (Avonmouth) has four, and Manchester, although the steamers using them must proceed there by a ship canal, has two. All these have developed with the shipping, and it is seldom that the docks are enlarged. New ones are built.

George W. Stephens and F. W. Cowie in their report of their investigations of ports and port equipment in Europe call attention to this. They say:

"It is not usual to enlarge the existing docks to meet the increased size of shipping. New ones are built, the small vessels using the older ones."

That is what is required at Esquimalt, a new and larger drydock of a size suitable to accommodate a battleship, for that Esquimalt has been abandoned by the British Admiralty for all time, is not believed by the most pessimistic. The docks now in use would then be used by the smaller vessels.

Many of the Continental ports not only have built many large drydocks within the past few years, but have also secured big floating docks. Docks of one kind or the other are adjuncts of all ports that are absolutely necessary.

At Hamburg floating docks are favored most, and their number greatly exceeds the drydocks, while Antwerp, which has a large number of drydocks, has no floating docks.

At Plymouth and the new naval harbor at Devonport, special attention has been paid to the development of the drydocks. At both places in the new port extension there are several magnificent drydocks of all sizes, capable of taking in, with room to spare, the largest vessel afloat. Floating docks are cheaper, and can be constructed in a shorter time, but are not always adaptable to local conditions.

In the far east there has been much development in this line. Nagasaki has two large drydocks, the last one built being capable of taking in a vessel 800 feet long, while Kobe and Hongkong also have extensive drydocks.

At Portland, Oregon, the corporation has built a small dock to attract ship-repair work to the city, and at all the ports south of the line on the

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

Special to the Colonist

Tatoosh, 8 a.m.—Rain, wind southeast, 15 miles an hour. In a small steamer at 4:30 a.m.

Tatoosh, noon—Rain, wind east, 15 miles an hour.

Tatoosh, 6 p.m.—Cloudy, wind southeast. In steamer City of Puebla at 3:50 p.m.

By Wireless

Cape Lazo, 8 a.m.—Rain, wind southeast. Bar. 29.54, temp. 47. Sea rough.

Point Grey, 8 a.m.—Rain, wind southeast. Bar. 29.67, temp. 44.

Tatoosh, 8 a.m.—Rain, wind southeast, 15 miles an hour.

Steamer Col. E. Drake spoken off North Head at midnight. Bar. 29.64, temp. 50.

Pachena, 8 a.m.—Rain, wind southeast. Bar. 29.46, temp. 48. Sea moderate.

Estevan, 8 a.m.—Rain, wind southeast. Bar. 29.57, temp. 49. Sea rough.

Tatoosh, noon—Rain, wind east, 15 miles an hour. Bar. 29.57, temp. 49. Passed out, a two-masted schooner at 8 a.m.

Estevan, noon—Rain, wind is southeast. Bar. 29.45, temp. 49. No shipping.

Pachena, noon—Rain, wind southeast. Bar. 29.57, temp. 44. Sea making. No shipping.

Cape Lazo, noon—Rain, wind southeast, gale blowing. Bar. 29.48, temp. 53. Sea rough. No shipping.

Point Grey, noon—Southeast wind. Bar. 29.63, temp. 53.

Cape Lazo, 6 p.m.—Cloudy, a southeast wind. Bar. 29.36, temp. 48. Steamer Bertha off Chatham point at 5:30 p.m.

Point Grey, 6 p.m.—Showery, wind southeast. Bar. 29.50, temp. 46. No shipping.

Tatoosh, 6 p.m.—Cloudy, wind southeast. In steamer City of Puebla at 3:50 p.m. Bar. 29.41, temp. 57.

Estevan, 6 p.m.—Rain, wind southeast. Bar. 29.37, temp. 53. Sea rough. No shipping.

Pachena, 6 p.m.—Rain, wind southeast. Bar. 29.37, temp. 48. Sea rough. No shipping.

There is a great deal of public enterprise in this regard. At Seattle some time ago an evidence of the public spirit in aiding the ship-working interests was shown by the subscribing of a bonus to enable the Moran shipyards to construct a battleship at a cost equal to that submitted by tenders on the Atlantic where the difference in wages gave the eastern builders an advantage.

OPPOSITION LINE TO MEXICAN PORTS

Erna and Elsa Will Be Operated By Jebson and Ostrander Commencing in January

The arrangements for an opposition steamship service to the Canadian Mexican line, to be operated by Jebson & Ostrander, of Seattle, running from that port and Vancouver and Victoria, have been completed, and the service will be inaugurated in January. The steamers Erna and Elsa, running under the German flag, are now on the way to this coast to be used in this service. Both vessels will carry cargoes of hardwood ties from Otaru to Manzanillo, and will come north next month to prepare to make their first trip in the new Mexican steamship service in January. Mr. Jebson, of Jebson & Ostrander, was in Victoria a few days ago with regard to the arrangements for the new steamship line, and it is expected that the local agency of the line will be given to the Green Courtney & Skene company.

The Erna and Elsa are two steamers of the big fleet owned by the Jebsons of Hamburg, a large shipping firm.

The Jebsons, who are the owners of the Erna, which was formerly the steamer Marla, is a vessel of 2,656 tons gross, and 1702 tons net, and is 302.5 feet long, 41.2 feet beam and 18 feet deep. The Erna, which was despatched from Vladivostok some days ago for Otaru to load for Manzanillo is a smaller vessel. The Erna, which was formerly the Laguna and previously to that the Koningen Wilhelmine, is 1530 tons gross and 957 tons net. She is 254.7 feet long, 33 feet beam and 16.7 feet deep.

A WATERFRONT EPISODE

J. E. Grice Escapes Drowning When Horse and Cart Was Backed Over Spratt's Wharf

There was excitement on Spratt's wharf on Thursday night, and J. E. Grice, the wood and coal dealer, had a narrow escape from being drowned. He was driving a horse on the wharf when the animal slipped and backed the cart over the combing of the wharf into the harbor. As the horse and cart went over the wharf, Mr. Grice jumped for the wharf, and clutched the long strings at the edge, where he clung until he managed to extricate himself a few minutes later, while the horse and cart splashed and went down, the horse becoming drowned. The next morning the cart, harness, etc., were recovered from the harbor. The drowned horse was insured.

RESUME SERVICE

Princess Royal Will Start Again Today and Princess Victoria Tomorrow Afternoon

The steamer Princess Royal came to the C. P. R. dock from Esquimalt yesterday, and will resume service this afternoon, leaving for Seattle at 3:30 p.m. The steamer Princess Victoria will leave Vancouver tomorrow morning at 9 a.m., and will resume her former schedule tomorrow afternoon when she leaves for Vancouver at 2 p.m. She will arrive from Seattle at 1 p.m. the following day, and will continue on the same schedule as she formerly had. The Charmer will continue as at present.

FURNITURE

In changing your place of residence you cannot do better than give us your order to take charge of moving your belongings.

We have thoroughly competent men to do the work and absolutely guarantee satisfaction at moderate prices.

Call at our office and read some of the unsolicited testimonials that we have to show you regarding charges and our system of removing furniture. Office never closes.

THE VICTORIA TRANSFER CO.

Telephone 129.

WRECKAGE FOUND NEAR CARMANAH

Indications That Some Small U. S. Schooner Met Disaster During Gales

News indicating the loss during the gales of the last few days off the west coast of Vancouver Island of a small vessel, presumably an American schooner, was received from Carmichael Point yesterday, near which wreckage pointing to disaster but not sufficient to identify the victim was received. The wreckage came ashore yesterday on the rocks two and a half miles west of the lighthouse where the veteran lightkeeper W. P. Daykin, is in charge. Included was a broken clinker-built gig with the letters J.D.C., alone showing, the rest of the letters being broken away. The shipping lists and registers give but one vessel with these letters beginning her name and that vessel is in the Atlantic. There was also a shield of sugar pine with the United States coat of arms, the stars in gilt and the red, white and blue of the stripes and field in enamel. These things alone of the odds and ends which came ashore offered any clue whatever to the victim of the gales. There was also a piece of ship's rail of teak, about fifteen feet long, eight inches wide and four inches thick, seemingly part of the rail of a small schooner, and a few cocoanuts were also washed ashore amongst the wreckage.

The clues given to the identity of the vessel which has evidently met with disaster are insufficient to identify the craft. Lightkeeper Daykin sighted a schooner off there Friday, sailing inward. A schooner was observed off there yesterday, but afterward she got a breeze and sailed away. Nothing else was seen.

FUKUI MARU'S REPAIRS PROCEEDING

Japanese Freighter Was Formerly Indra Line's Steamer Indrapura

The repairs to the Japanese steamer Fukui Maru being made by the British Columbia Marine railway, which secured the contract to repair the damage done by the collision with the steamer Princess Royal in 13 days for \$6,700, are proceeding satisfactorily and it is expected the Japanese tramp will leave the dock before the contract expires. The Princess Royal completed her repairs yesterday at the marine ways of the Esquimalt company and will resume service to the Orient, it is not at all unlikely that the active assistant general manager had already been made with the Santa Fe Railway, so unless Harriman consented the T. K. K. line was shut out from making freight connections with any transcontinental line.

Under such conditions it seems to us more than probable that Mr. W. H. Avery, who has no superior as a steamship agent in America, has not been asleep, and while both the Los Angeles people and the Mexican Railway Co. have long planned direct lines to the Orient, it is not at all unlikely that the active assistant general manager has grasped the situation and the reports mentioned are established facts. Los Angeles is now a city with a 300,000 population, and the whole country from Tehachapi to San Diego is a continuous line of orange groves and pastoral homes, and all connected by a network of steam and electric railways. It is one of the garden spots of the world and offers attractions for trans-Pacific passengers that will not be overlooked. It is situated only eighteen miles from the seaport of San Pedro, and as it would be a shorter sea route across the Pacific, the T. K. K.'s fast steamers could handle passengers at San Francisco in two days less time than the present schedule time, or in New York by the Mexican railway and connections ahead of the present time.

The Fukui Maru, which is a steamer of 3,556 tons gross and 2,510 tons net, and is 369.8 feet long, was formerly a British steamer, being one of the earlier Indra line of freighters of T. B. Ryden & Co., whose steamer Indrapura runs into Victoria for the Canadian-Australian line, being now on the way here from Suva via Honolulu.

The Fukui Maru was formerly the Indrapura, not the vessel of that name that ran into this port for the Portland and Asiatic line from the Orient a few years ago, but the vessel that big freighter was built to replace. The Indrapura then became the British steamer Westminster and ran under that name until she was sold to the Japanese who now own her.

The coming of the Fukui Maru calls attention to the vast strides made within the past few decades by the Japanese in the shipping trade. C. H. Haswell, a coal merchant of Seattle, who recently retired, was one of those engaged in the steamship trade with Japan in the early days, and he speaks of the rise of the Japanese shipping trade as follows:

"When I look back at the experience of those early days in Japan the changes and strides which have taken place in the interim seem incredible. Great strides in the improvement of vessels, but a great backward movement in the matter of business returns. As an example of the business of those days I may cite that the steamers coming out from Hongkong came fully loaded with rice and sugar for Japan's ports. For these commodities they secured a rate of \$14 per ton for sugar and \$10 for rice, the distance being 4,800 miles. The homebound freights, outside of ballast, were composed mostly of tea and silk. For tea they received 8 cents per pound, Oriental ports to New York; this amounted to \$80 per ton measurement. This rate however, did not last long, and when we were forced to reduce it to 6 cents and then to 5 cents we felt we were on the verge of bankruptcy, and later on, when the Suez Canal steamers became our strong competitors, we were obliged to reduce the rate to 3 cents. We made a hard fight against it, and for a year or two were able to hold a 5 cent rate during the rush of the tea season, and up to 3 cents during the off season, but the time that I left China in 1882, 2½ cents was the lowest rate we had ever accepted. This rate now, I believe, has been reduced to 1 cent or less than that.

"When I first went to Japan the steamer which is due on Monday, is Captain Parkinson, who was captain of the steamer Myrmidon and was one of the heroes of the wreck of the cross-channel steamer Berlin, lost off the Hook of Holland about two years ago. Capt. Parkinson, who was one of the few rescued, when the Berlin drove ashore, was a passenger on his way to join the Blue Funnel steamer when the accident occurred, and he rushed to the bridge to endeavor to give the Berlin's master any possible assistance.

The steamer City of Puebla is due from San Francisco. The President, which sails tonight from the outer wharf, will take the following passengers from here: R. Bothwick, who is going to Los Angeles; Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hayward, Miss Smith, Miss Barnard, Miss Kitto and fifteen passengers from New Caledonia for Hampton Roads, re-insurance 10 per cent.

Norwegian ship Cortez 97 days from New Caledonia for Paitchau, re-insurance 10 per cent.

Norwegian bark Dammensen, 106 days from New Caledonia for Channel re-insurance 10 per cent.

Recent Charter reported by Hind, Ralph & Co.

S. S. "Hornbeam." Puget Sound to Peruvian ports. Time charter (\$750.)

Puget Sound or British Columbia to Melbourne or Adelaide. S. S. "Asgot."

338. 3d. San Francisco, Eureka and Puget Sound to Melbourne and Adelaide. S. S. "Wander."

248. 6d. Puget Sound to St. Vincent f. o. u.

CORNERS ARE LIKE KNOTS.

Incidentally more painful. Why suffer when you can be cured for 25c spent on Putnam's Corn Extract?

Fifty years in use and guaranteed to cure.

company, which was the first line of steamers operated by Japanese carriers to a foreign port. "When I first arrived in Japan the Japanese were living under the feudal system; of course foreigners were living under control of their consuls, being amenable to their own laws while within treaty ports. At that time the Japanese had neither army nor navy. Comment upon their wonderful progress in these matters is unnecessary, but it does seem peculiar to me, having lived in a country under the feudal system, without army and navy, to find in a few years the same nation one of the great powers of the world, especially when you take into consideration the fact that their sailors of today are a new born generation. In early days, to which I have referred, while there were many thousands of hardy fishermen able to handle their junks and fishboats in the worst water, they knew nothing of what we know as sailors. As an instance of the shortcomings of the Japanese, I may cite the story that was told, and believed authentic, of one of the first steamers owned and fully manned by Japanese. This was built in the early seventies. She was a topsail schooner right-left Yokohama in the afternoon, after rounding the lightship, there being a favorable wind, and about ten or twelve miles of the Mississippi Bay ahead of him, the captain set sail. After dusk the wind headed him off and he ordered his crew aloft to furl his fore topsail; before the crew strapped a Japanese paper lantern to his body, in order that he might see how to work in the dark. If this story is a true one, think for yourselves what rapid strides these people have made from that day to this.

the schooner Seagull at Kingston, Jamaica, and is fitting her out for the recovery of treasure thought to be in the wreck of a Spanish galleon in the Caribbean. The unfortunate ending of the company's former expedition in the old cup defender Mayflower was related a few weeks ago.

MOVEMENT OF VESSELS

Steamers to Arrive

From the Orient.

Vessel Due

Glenfarng Nov. 25

JAEGER**Underwear for Winter**

Advantage No. 1—JAEGER Underwear protects against the cold and prevents chills.

Because it keeps the natural warmth of the body in and the colder air of the winter out. That is why you can wear much lighter underwear if it is JAEGER Pure Wool

Made in all sizes and styles for men, women and children.

Sold at fixed moderate prices by leading dealers.

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SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Miss Rankin, of Toronto, is staying at the Dominion.

Miss Goldsmith, of New York, is staying at the King Edward.

Mr. H. W. R. Moore has returned from Vancouver.

Lieut. Fraser, of H. M. S. Shearwater, left during the last week for England.

A. E. Armstrong, of Ottawa, is a guest at the Empress.

Mr. Clifford Brown is on a visit to Seattle.

A. Brew, of the ship Halewood, is staying at the Empress.

Capt. J. S. Gibson, of the Washington Stevedoring Company, of Seattle, is in the city.

A. V. Kenah was a passenger by the steamer Whateam from Seattle yesterday.

Mr. George Lescour entered St. Joseph's hospital yesterday for general treatment.

A. B. Fraser, Sr., left yesterday via the Northern Pacific on a short business trip to Portland, Ore.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Perkins left yesterday via the Northern Pacific on a trip to Portland, Ore.

Miss Kate Owen and Miss Ethel Cochrane left yesterday on a visit to friends in San Francisco.

Mr. S. W. Gidley came down from Duncan yesterday and is registered at the King Edward.

D. G. Tubman left this morning on the Charmer on a business trip to Vancouver.

Mrs. James left this morning via the C.P.R. on an extended visit to Montreal and other eastern points.

Mr. Gribble arrived in Victoria yesterday from Seattle, and intends spending a few days in town.

Mr. Dundas Todd left last night for Seattle en route for a tour in the east and the United States.

Mrs. Pierce, from Vancouver, is spending a fortnight with her sister, Mrs. F. H. Worlock.

Mr. G. C. Holt, Canadian Bank of Commerce, has left town for San Francisco.

Miss Phillipps-Wolley, who has been spending a few days in Victoria, has returned to her home, Pier Island.

Miss Kitto is leaving town on Sunday evening for a visit of some duration in California.

Premier McBride was on the Mainland yesterday on private business. He is expected back today.

Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Oliver, of Procter, are spending a few days in Victoria. They are staying at the Empress.

Mr. and Mrs. Forrester, of Winnipeg, who have been making an extend stay with friends here, returned to the east via the C.P.R. this morning.

J. A. McGill, of Vancouver, who has been in the city for the past few days on business, returned north on the Charmer last night.

Miss Mae Swain, who has been with her mother touring in Europe for the past eighteen months, has returned to Victoria.

Mr. Frank Adams and his family have returned home after a delightful visit of five months' touring in California.

F. W. Todd left this morning via the C.P.R. on an extended trip to Boston and other eastern cities. He will return via Chicago and San Francisco.

R. W. Riddell, manager of the British America Trust company, left yesterday via the Northern Pacific on a trip to Spokane.

J. W. Morris, of the well known local commission merchant, returned from Seattle yesterday by the steamer Princess Beatrice.

E. F. Heustis, of the United States immigration service, who has been away on a vacation trip, returned home yesterday by the steamer Whatcom.

Capt. J. Gosse, Nanaimo pilot, returned by the steamer Whatcom yesterday after taking a steamer to the Sound from the coal port.

H. E. Levy left last night for Salt Lake City where he will join Mrs. Levy, who is returning from Europe. They will both proceed south where they will spend the winter months.

Mrs. Iz. C. Newlands, of Tod Inlet, and Miss A. E. Fraser, of Seattle, who are visiting the Misses Fraser, Esquimalt road, will be at home on Saturday next, from 3 to 6 p. m.

William Downie left yesterday via the North Coast Limited for New York, whence he will sail on the White Star liner Baltic on a three-months' trip to the old country.

Mrs. and Miss Pendray will receive on Wednesday afternoon and evening, 25th, at their residence, 309 Belleville street, and the 4th Wednesday respectively.

Among the passengers on the charmer for Vancouver this morning were Miss Norcross, L. King, M. Agnew, W. W. Bowker, G. N. Clinton, J. A. McLeod, W. H. Wilkinson, Miss McLeod, Mrs. Levers, H. P. Howell, W. Smith.

Mr. Fieldes was host at a dinner at the Aberdeen on Wednesday. The table-decorations were cream and pale pink roses and trailing sunflax. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. John Cochran, New York; Mr. Harry E. Hopper, Indianapolis; Mr. Charles Bentley, Chicago.

All those who have kindly promised any contributions for the fair and sale of work in aid of the Anti-Tuberculosis society, which will be held on Thursday evening and Friday and Saturday afternoon and evening of this week, are requested to send their contributions as soon as possible.

A very pleasant evening was spent at the home of Miss Hazel Morrison on Monday last, when she entertained a number of friends in honor of Miss Grace Le Messurier. The evening was

spent in dancing and various games, a dainty supper being served at midnight. Among those invited were: Misses C. Clayton, J. Bromley, C. Gray, H. Peterwick, E. Blake, Ethel Blake, R. Tubman, E. Price, F. O'Brien, N. Jones, E. Tradlerick, F. Hemple, M. Penketh, J. Gray, M. Coates, H. McKitterick, L. Cameron, E. Stephens, G. Martin, M. and S. Hanna, Messrs. E. Coates, F. Cole, F. Cameron, H. Gladding, C. Brown, J. Baker, S. Flett, J. Tracey, H. Baker, O. Flett, J. Parker, B. Foote, N. Tait, U. Campbell, C. Noble, E. Harris, J. Jones.

Mrs. Hooper held the second day of her reception on Friday afternoon at her charming bungalow, "Heatherleigh," and it was very largely attended. Among the many present were: Mrs. Clemence, Mrs. Marvin, Mrs. Harry Currie, Mrs. I. P. Watson, Mrs. James J. Sargison, Mrs. F. S. Richards, Mrs. J. S. Brown, Mrs. N. Shakespeare, Rev. T. E. and Mrs. Holling, Mrs. J. J. Whiteley, Mrs. J. T. Baker, Mrs. W. H. Parsons, Mrs. H. Siddall, Mrs. G. E. Wilkerson, Mrs. Berryman, Mrs. W. G. Cameron, Mrs. W. H. Dibble, Mrs. Jenkins, Mrs. E. A. Lewis, Mrs. S. Williams, Mrs. W. Currall, Mrs. W. McCulloch, Mrs. George Dean and Miss Dean, Mrs. J. B. Lovell, the Misses Lovell, Mrs. R. L. Fraser, Mrs. J. B. Rickarby, Miss Rickarby, Mrs. H. R. McIntyre, Mrs. W. Sheldon, Mrs. W. Powell, Mrs. L. W. Hall, Mrs. Lewis Hall, Mrs. J. L. Crimp, Mrs. S. J. Thompson, Mrs. J. B. McCallum, Mrs. T. Langlois (Vancouver), Mrs. Durham, Mrs. L. Conyers, Mrs. J. A. Grant, Mrs. W. D. Mackintosh, Mrs. William Humphrey, Mrs. Alexander Adams, Mrs. J. C. Pendray, Mrs. Goodacre, Mrs. James Maynard, Mrs. J. Elford, and the Misses Martin, Durham, Spencer, Smith, Becker and many others.

Linndea, Quadra street, was the scene of a social gathering on Friday last. Miss Gunnison entertained at cards, dancing and games. An advertising contest was won by Mrs. Sargison and Mr. Jesse. Those invited were: Mr. and Mrs. Sargison, Mr. and Mrs. Dinsdale, Mr. and Mrs. A. Gunnison, Mr. and Mrs. Peckle, Mr. and Mrs. McAllister, Mr. and Mrs. Dillabough, Mr. and Mrs. Duck, Mr. and Mrs. North, Mr. and Mrs. Eyres, Dr. and Mrs. Burgess, Mr. and Mrs. Ditchburn, Mr. and Mrs. Stapleton, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse, Mr. and Mrs. Brooker, Mr. and Mrs. Austin, Mr. and Mrs. Burns, Mr. and Mrs. Geiger, Mr. and Mrs. Steele, Mr. and Mrs. Watson, Capt. and Mrs. Cutler, Capt. and Mrs. Jacobson, Mr. and Mrs. Allan, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace (Vancouver), Capt. and Mrs. Daniels (Vancouver), Mrs. Lawrence, the Misses Brooker, Sargison, Woodill, Gunnison, Switzer, Wilkerson, Miss Burgess (Calif.), Miss Lang, Miss Elford, Miss Nickles, Miss Webster, Miss Minto, Miss Rose, Messrs. Capt. Butler, Mr. Cathles, Dr. Geo. Hall, Mr. Nordstrom (Seattle), Mr. Sweeney, Mr. McConnell, Mr. Wattlet, Mr. Acklund, Mr. R. Gunnison, Mr. T. Geiger, Mr. Mason, Mr. Godfrey, Mr. Butcher, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Hall, Mr. Duffield, Mr. Stender, Mr. Sylvester, Mr. Patton, Mr. Dinsdale, Mr. Dorman, Mr. and Mrs. Kalberg (Seattle).

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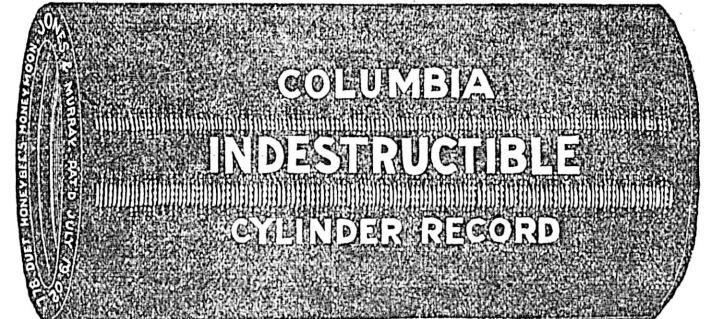
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INDESTRUCTIBLE CYLINDERS WEST OF TORONTO

Ten Inch Double Discs (two records in one) \$5¢
Twelve Inch Double Discs (two records in one) \$1.25
Indestructible Cylinders (won't break or wear) 40¢

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The Popular London Dry Gin is

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THE PRINCE OF WALES

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done, but preferably have lain down with his clothes on ready to reach the deck instantly on call while his vessel was being navigated in such dangerous waters."

Friends of Capt. Baughman, than whom there is no more competent mariner running to Alaska, feel that Capt. Bermingham is a trifling harsh in his conclusions. The testimony shows that Capt. Baughman did not undress, but lay down, leaving a call to be summoned as soon as fog appeared. This was done. The local inspectors who investigated thoroughly, found that Capt. Baughman was in no wise to blame, and their decision was rendered on the conclusion that Pilot McCarthy had not used every precaution to ascertain the ship's distance from land.

Capt. Bermingham rules that the master is outside of the jurisdiction of the Seattle inspectors, although had McCarthy been officially a member of the crew, they might have acted. He says:

"There is no authority in law for a master to delegate his authority to navigate his vessel in foreign waters to any other person than a licensed pilot for such waters. Therefore, if any one should have been held responsible for the disaster, it appears to me it should have been Capt. Baughman, who was called by McCarthy, when the fog shut down, two or three minutes before the mishap. According to his testimony, he dressed as quickly as he could and reached the deck one minute before the ship took the bottom. It appears to me that a more careful navigator would not have retired for the night as he seems to have

done."

In future all companies operating to Southeastern Alaskan waters will sign their pilots on the ship's articles. By doing so, the local inspectors will have authority to deal with their licenses in case of negligence resulting in mis-

haps.

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We are placing this beautiful piece of suburban property on the market at greatly reduced prices, and can offer lots of large size at from \$100 per lot up. This subdivision is situated just outside the city limits, has four frontages, is nearly all cleared and a large proportion under cultivation. Two lines of car service are in close proximity, and the Gorge and new City Parks are only a step away. The majority of these lots are so situated as to command an excellent view of the surrounding country, the soil is good, being free from rock, and would prove excellent for fruit growing and gardening in general. Special inducements to those purchasing an acre or more. Maps may be had on application.

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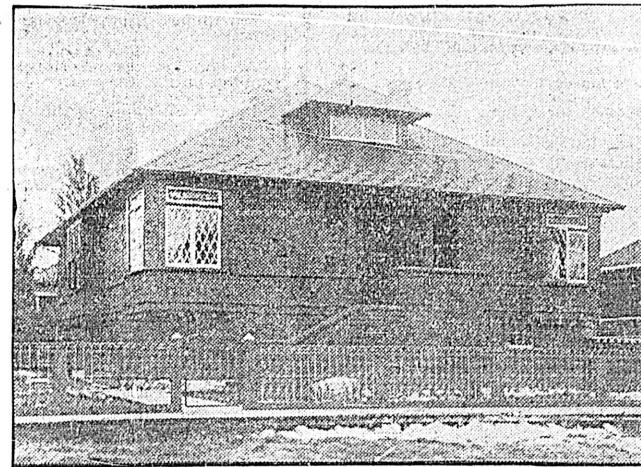
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We have been instructed by a reputable firm of builders to offer this new, modern, cosy, five-roomed cottage almost completed; situated off Blanchard St. It contains parlor, dining room, kitchen, bath and pantry, two bedrooms and attic unfinished. It is heated by grates in the parlor and dining room, and provision has also been made for the bedrooms. This house has concrete foundation; faces south, making the rooms bright and cheery. The lot is 50 ft. x 120 ft., leaving ample room for lawn and garden.

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10 acres with waterfrontage, cottage, barns, 400 large bearing fruit trees, 2 acres small fruits and vines, good water. Price \$7,000

28 acres best fruit land, extensive waterfrontage, 4 acres planted in fruit, mostly bearing; small buildings. An ideal location for a home. Price \$12,500

18 acres, all cultivated and tile drained and having nearly 1,500 feet frontage on Main Road. Price \$7,200

7 acres, hay field slopes to S.W., 500 feet frontage on Tyndall Avenue. Price \$2,800

14 acres, tile drained hay field, good well, few maple trees. Price \$5,600

4 1/2 acres fine fruit land, some trees. Price \$1,200

We issue Home List, a complete catalogue of all the best farms for sale on Vancouver Island.

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One of the best Farms on Vancouver Island now on the market. The property contains two hundred acres of first-class land, one hundred of which are under cultivation, eighty-five acres slashed and seeded, affording good pasture for stock. Twelve acres of orchard in full bearing, two acres of small fruits, good frame house, four barns and other outbuildings.

The property has been personally inspected and is one of the best known Farms on Vancouver Island. It is fully stocked, and the inventory of farm implements includes all the necessary up-to-date farm machinery. The stock and implements will be sold at a valuation.

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A MONEY MAKING SCHEME

We have sold two of the Houses on the extraordinary terms advertised in Monday and Tuesday's Colonist. You cannot borrow the money and buy the lots and build the Houses at the prices offered below—and look at the terms:

\$100 in cash and \$25 per month buys a neat, new modern five-room cottage, situate on Fort Street. Price \$2,000

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\$500 in cash and \$25 per month buys a magnificent new nine-room residence, up-to-date modern and central, large basement, piped for furnace; concrete walks and foundation; situate on fine lot with good fruit trees; close to High School in Carberry Gardens; one of the most fashionable residential districts in the city. Price \$5,000

\$300 in cash and \$25 per month buys a fine, new seven-room House on McPherson avenue, Victoria West. It will suit you. Price \$4,200

Suburban Home, 17 1/2 acres, Burnside Road, overlooking water. The best value we know. Terms to suit. Price \$7,000

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Are you acquainted with this popular and rapidly growing district? If not, why not? As only 4 miles from the centre of Victoria City, and you only have to go out there and look at it to see the remarkable progress and building activity that is going on there. A fruit farm there at present prices is bound to increase in value. We offer the following, and they are the cheapest in the district:

5 acres, 3 cleared, balance partly cleared, good soil, close to school, new 6-room cottage, stable and chicken house, all wire fenced. Price \$2,000

5 1/2 acres, 3/4 cleared, good stable, small cottage, main road. Price \$2,500

10 acres right on Burnside Road, good cottage and outbuildings. Price \$3,000

10 acres, choice land, all cleared, 100 full bearing trees, fine 6-room cottage, large stable and chicken houses. A pretty place, only \$5,500

42 acres, 20 cleared and cultivated, 6-room cottage, large buildings and stables. A snap at \$6,300

5 acres slashed and burnt, no improvements, on good road \$900

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Price \$2100—Terms

2 corner lots on Pine street, each 60x140. The two \$800

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6-roomed cottage in Spring Ridge, quite new, concrete foundation, bath and pantry, close to car line. Cash Price \$2,050

7-roomed house on Hillside avenue, only requires \$300 cash. This house is modern in every respect. Price \$3,150

7-roomed house on Fernwood Road, new and well built, furnished throughout. \$2,000 cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years. Price \$5,000

8-roomed house with 3 1/2 of an acre of land, new, all large rooms, panelled hall, large fireplaces, nice garden with fruit trees. Price \$6,300

1 1/2 acres all deep black soil, except enough to build on, near Tolmie avenue, handy to car line, for quick sale, \$1,350 cash. This is worth looking into.

HOWARD POTTS

731 Fort Street

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which will require a capital of \$5,500. This is well worth investigating. Two new houses just being completed, in first-class residential district. Each \$6,750

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COCOA

Is a Perfect Breakfast Drink

Its flavor is simply delicious, and helps to make even a simple meal enjoyable. It mildly stimulates nerves and brain—tunes them up for the day's activity.

Best of all it supplies an abundance of real strength and energy. One cup of Suchard's Cocoa is more nourishing than five cups of coffee, or a dozen cups of tea, and has none of their harmful effects.

Start the day right with a steaming, fragrant cup of Suchard's Cocoa, and finish with the same.

W. H. Malkin Co., Ltd., Vancouver

At the annual meeting of the Hierarchy at Maynooth the award in the Solus essay in Irish was won by Mr. Paul Walsh, a distinguished Westmeath student.

The National Council of French Women, which has a membership of more than 73,000, has been circulating a monster petition in favor of woman suffrage.

THE BALKAN STATES PREPARE FOR WAR

Generally Believed That Macedonian Situation Calls War

Salonika, Nov. 21.—Some newspapers have declared that everything is quiet in Bulgaria and that chance of war has passed away. Everyone ought to know, on the other hand, that the preparations for war continue throughout Servia, Bulgaria, Roumania, too, is beginning to set its military house in order. In point of fact, the situation is growing very serious, and there is nothing humorous in it except the alleged resolve of the old Sultan to send the leaders of the Young Turks into the field at the earliest possible moment.

Looking at the game in which the diplomats are the players and the peoples of the Balkans are the pawns, well-informed persons have long since known that the Macedonian question could only be settled by war. No one in the Near East was for a moment deceived by the Murzstegg Agreement, though that is now ancient history. Austria and Russia were playing for their own hand and not for the amelioration of the lot of the Christians of the East. England, unconsciously, was playing into the hands of both by setting at nought the efforts of the Turks to save themselves. Then when at last the Young Turks, ridiculed by Lord Curzon, overthrew Hamidianism and inaugurated a form of constitutional government, Austria and Russia saw the roads to the South hermetically sealed by a powerful military empire, such as three centuries ago carried its standards to the walls of Vienna. But one course was open—namely, to crush the new government before it had time to organize its forces.

The Young Turks had shown such moderation in the hour of their victory, such capacity for evolving order out of chaos, such magnanimity towards their oppressors, that there seemed every prospect of the unexpected really coming to pass and the Sultanic taking on a new lease of life. So Prince Ferdinand was invited to Budapest, where he had hitherto been an unwelcome visitor; he was received with royal honors, and the plot was hatched which, on October 5th, burst as a bombshell into the chancelleries of Europe. Bulgaria threw off the yoke of the Porte, and the grandson of Louis Philippe declared himself Tsar of Bulgaria, while the Emperor Francis Joseph announced the incorporation of Bosnia and Herzegovina into his kaleidoscopic empire.

Here, in Salonika, with its heterogeneous population of Jews, Turks, Bulgarians, Greeks, Roumanians and Serbs, all is ferment. This is the point of the lance. Here is the headquarters of the Third Army Corps of the Ottoman army, the corps destined to bar the southward march of Austria and to carry Sofia by force if the sublign Porte so wills it. Here still is the seat of Hilmi Pasha, the Inspector-General of those paper reforms so elaborately drawn up by Western diplomats.

Let us give the views of one of the generals on whom the task of leading a division will fall:—"Of course," said he, "we all have foreseen that the new constitution was not to be unopposed. Now, just as we are preparing to put our forces into proper order, Bulgaria declares her independence. Austria throws down a second challenge, and Greece—or rather Crete—annexes herself to Greece. From a military point of view all these states have done the right thing. Why, indeed, should they wait until our army was reorganized when their chance of success would be small indeed?" Personally, as a soldier, I sympathize with Bulgaria. She saw Greece and Servia, both far inferior in every way, recognized as kingdoms, she was a vast state, nothing more natural than that she should wish to become an independent kingdom. So, long as the Oriental railways were under the control of what was practically a Turkish company, Bulgaria was tied hand and foot. The lines were badly built, badly organized, working is disgraceful, and the rolling stock utterly inadequate. We should be delighted to do what Bulgaria has done—work the railways with our own troops and send the Israeldish financiers, who are draining our life's blood, back to their offices in Vienna. Unfortunately we cannot do so. The Sultan has so often applied to the company for friendly loans that no one outside the palace and the company's own offices knows exactly what our indebtedness is. Then again, Bulgaria knows that our army is now thoroughly disorganized. We have been forbidden to carry out the simplest manœuvres, or to train our men in the use of the new weapons. Her armies, though numerically inferior, are immeasurably superior man for man. For Bulgaria to postpone a war for another two or three years would be to court inevitable disaster.

"Now she runs a good chance of gaining such an advantage during the initial stages of the campaign that we might be tempted to accept the present insult rather than court defeat. Mind you, I feel sure that we shall win in the long run, but the Bulgarians will make a good show at the outset. They have nine complete divisions, but they are very short of cavalry, and I doubt if they can put more than 150,000 trained men into the field. I take it from the notes at my disposal that her actual forces will be: 4 regiments of cavalry of the active army; 6 regiments of cavalry of the reserve; 82 batteries of field artillery; 8 batteries of mountain guns of an old type; 8 batteries of Howitzers, also of old type; 192 battalions of Infantry, of which sixty-four will be very short of officers. Behind these there will be at least 200,000 well-trained men to fill casualties, and, of course, we must expect to find young Russian officers flocking into Bulgaria as they did into Servia in 1876, to fill the vacancies at the front.

"Now let me turn to our own army. The first corps at Constantinople will need all its active or Nizam troops to defend the capital, but it will be able to spare a brigade of cavalry and a division of redifs to reinforce the second division, which has its headquarters at Adrianople, and whose mission will be to invade Eastern Roumelia. The second corps, which will stretch from the Black sea to the Oriental railway, will consist of 10 regiments of cavalry of the active army, 4 regiments of cavalry of the re-

serves, 4 batteries of horse artillery, 60 batteries of field artillery, 8 batteries of mountain guns, 8 batteries of Howitzers, 148 battalions of the second reserve. The last will, with the four regiments of reserve cavalry, keep open the line of communication, while the whole of the rest of the force will form the striking army.

corps, which will have to face the combined attacks of Austria and Bulgaria, if the former chooses to risk war. We can dispose of 10 regiments of regular cavalry, 8 regiments of the reserve, 5 batteries of horse artillery, 32 batteries of field artillery, 12 batteries of mountain guns, 12 batteries of Howitzers, 178 battalions of infantry, 160 battalions of the second reserve. We have, however, this advantage—on our left run the mountains of Albania containing some two millions of hardy Albanians, who would readily enlist to fight. They are good shots, and though rather hard to hold in hand, I have no doubt but that they would come forward to fill the vacancies caused by the wastage of war.

"Of the final results of a war I have not the smallest doubt, but whether Russia would allow us to reap the true fruits of our labor is another question. As Bulgaria has brought this trouble on herself, so should she be made to pay for throwing defiance in the face of Europe, and we Turks are of opinion that Eastern Roumelia should be once more handed back to us. I do not think that we have anything to fear from Servia, and with Greece we now are on the best of terms; indeed we, at least a great many of us, think the time has arrived when Turks and Greeks should enter into a holy alliance to put an end of the Slav pretensions in the Balkans. Bulgaria claims that the whole population of Macedonia and Thrace is Slav; the Greeks on the other hand claim the majority. It is our duty to protect Greeks from falling under the domination of the Slav. I am at a loss to conceive what has been England's object the past twenty years in playing into the hands of Russia, but the difficulties between Bulgaria and Turkey can only be settled by the sword."

The first attack will probably be made by the Servians on the Austrians, but this will be merely the signal for a general conflagration in the whole Balkan Peninsula.

ESCAPING THE ARMY

Young French Conscript Turned the Laugh on Army Authorities

Paris, Nov. 21.—A young man from the South has just had a good laugh at the army. He was willing to enlist but wished to have a trial first, and succeeded. He wrote to his commanding officer at Saint Germain, and was accepted, but when it came to signing the contract he succeeded in avoiding it, and handed it back unsigned. The trick was not noticed, and after a week the young man, having had trial enough, decided that he preferred not to continue. He told the sergeant that he had made up his mind to leave the barracks, and was about to do so when he was stopped, and threatened with the usual military penalties. He had no difficulty in proving that he was under no obligations, and the authorities were obliged to let him go free.

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Large Fair to be held in the A.O.U.W Hall

Commencing Thursday, the 26th inst., at 8 p. m., lasting Friday and Saturday afternoon and evening.

Palmistry, Fortune Telling, Side Shows. Musical programme every evening. Tearoom open all the time. Saturday, from two to six p. m., children admitted free. Special attractions for them, including large Xmas tree. Come and help on the Emergency Fund.

ADMISSION, 10 CENTS

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And think how many useful presents can be selected from Bath-room Fittings.

We have what you want at the right price.

E. F. GEIGER

Plumbing and Heating. Corner Douglas and Pandora.

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Ladies' Sweater Coats

—the latest novelties in Knit-to-fit fine knitted goods. These warm, cozy coats (for Golf, Tennis, etc.) are made of the choicest yarns in many exclusive styles and in any combination of colors desired.

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BOOTS AND SHOES

At The Ideal Shoe Store, which Opened Friday, is still in progress
Our \$20,000 STOCK must be cut in half, as

WE ARE SELLING OUT

Call and See the Snaps We are Offering in All Classes of Men's, Women's and Children's Boots and Shoes

THE IDEAL SHOE STORE

Government Street, Opposite Spencer's

IMPROVING SCHOOL SYSTEM OF KOREA

Pupils Are Korean But School Principals Are All Japanese

Seoul, Korea, Nov. 21.—Improvements are being made in the school system of Korea. At a conference of elementary school teachers held here teachers were present who represented 75 Korean elementary schools from all parts of the country; each of them is under the direction of a Korean, as principal, but the principal of each school is Japanese. These 75 Japanese instructors of the elementary schools sat in conference at the big hall of the Korean Normal School listening to lectures of T. E. the Minister Yi and Vice Minister Tawara of Education and Japanese officials of the Department of Education, concerning the method of teaching and other important pedagogic subjects. The Minister also invited them to a most enjoyable garden party at the Summer place in compounds of the Old Palace (where the Queen was murdered). The foreign teachers were also invited.

The 57 Elementary School represented the latest and modern public schools improved or newly established during 1906-1908; they all have a four years' course and besides the Korean Eun Mun also the Japanese language in their curriculum. They have standard readers, worked out by Mr. Mitsuchi, adviser in the Department of Education, a very able pedagogic who studied in Germany and speaks English and German fluently.

There are 34 more modern elementary schools, established 1903-1906, called the Belass; they have a three-years' course and no Japanese language.

The 57 elementary schools mentioned before are named the A class type; to them belongs also a lately established private school at Kwanda in the north, the part which is claimed by the Chinese too.

Besides there are in the whole country about 3,000 private or family schools, they hardly deserve the name, for the teacher only knows some of the Chinese classics; he gathers generally 8-10 youngsters, whose parents have to pay him a small monthly fee 3-50 sen, and they have to learn everything by heart and learn to write Chinese.

The school room is a dirty little hole without light and ventilation and all and everyone shouts and repeats the characters as loud as possible.

Before the time of Dr. M. Luther, 300, 400 years ago, it used to be the same in Germany. Now, however, under a wise and orderly administration the education system is assuming shape and form, and there is reason to believe that within a few years Korea will in this respect be in level with Japan. The pupils of the elementary schools do not pay anything for their education, getting books and writing materials even free of charge.

POISON FOR MICE

Human Beings Suffered From Virus Used to Kill Rodents

London, Nov. 21.—Dr. Collingridge, the medical officer of health for the city of London, reports an outbreak of illness in a business establishment where a large number of persons of each sex are employer. Twenty men became seriously ill but recovered. All the persons affected had dined in the same room, whereas those who had dined in four other rooms had not suffered. When the boards of the room were removed a large number of dead and decomposed mice were found, and it was ascertained that some of much-advertised poison had been laid about the room and pantry. The poison was said to be harmless to human beings and domestic animals; but it was conclusively proved that it had caused the illness in question. The virus was laid about on pieces of bread, and it was easy to conceive that mice, after eating the virus, might carry the contagion about on their feet to tables and places, and thus it could infect human beings dining in the room.

UNDERGROUND STREETS

Paris, Nov. 21.—Underground passages for pedestrians are to be built at various points beneath the Champs Elysees, which the constant stream of motor cars now renders impassable from morning till evening. The congestion of other Paris streets also has grown to an alarming extent, and although we are only at the beginning of the winter season all thoroughfares round the opera are already blocked with traffic for hours, morning and afternoon. If the Champs Elysees tunnels prove a success, others will be excavated in the centre of Paris, and foot passengers will in future cross not over streets, but under them. The municipal council laments, however, that owing to lack of funds it will not be able to do all it should wish for nurseries with baby carriages. It had been hoped to build the approaches to the Champs Elysees underground passages inclined planes, down which perambulators could have rolled easily. But this has been found too costly and only staircases will be provided.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER ACKNOWLEDGES THAT THE STANDARD OIL CO. HAS MADE \$150,000,000 IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS

Rockefeller Admitted on the Witness Stand That He Started Business in 1862 With the Insignificant Sum Year Were \$85,600,000.

The business of refining crude oil is one of the most profitable industries in the world. Nothing goes to waste, nothing is lost. Crude oil costs at Vancouver \$1.45 per barrel, the cheapest kind of refined oil costs \$2.50 and the best \$5.00 per barrel. Again in this business the demand for refined oil increases by 50 per cent every year.

California since '93 has supplied every district, state, country and empire with its golden stream, but always going out. Now through its oil industry all is changed. The gold flows back steadily for California's oil.

British Columbia needs money; a refinery established in Vancouver will mean that all the thousands and thousands of dollars sent out of the province to buy oil will remain in the province and also mean many thousands of dollars coming into the province from Australia, China and Japan.

The following is a small list of oil companies showing the dividends they have paid in the last five years:

Standard Oil Company.....\$153,822,000
Western Oil Company.....185,000
Amalgamated Oil Company.....700,000
Associated Oil Company.....1,522,300
Central Oil Company.....183,926

DECADENCE COMES IN THE WAKE OF WAR

Japanese Writers and Essayists See Hopeful Results of Struggle

Tokio, Nov. 21.—Japanese writers and essayists are commenting upon the decadence which has followed the Russo-Japanese war, and one writer in the Sun Trade Journal of Tokio makes a powerful arraignment of the new Japanese literary school of realism or naturalism (shizen-shugi), which has come rapidly into popular favor in the wake of the Russo-Japanese war.

It is amusing to compare this indictment, drafted by a Japanese himself against the moral decadence of his country, with the occasional criticisms of some foreign publicists, here or elsewhere. It is certain that were local foreign journalists in the habit of passing such strictures they would regard disinterested champions of the country to the verge of apoplexy. The writer who assumes the title of "Japonicus" affirms that foreign critics were not entirely mistaken when they said that "we had a swelled head on account of the military success." The spirit of recklessness which then manifested itself in the political, financial, and economic fields was reflected in the morals of the younger generation. Just as the government was guilty of an extravagant financial programme, and the speculative mania obsessed the world of business, so did the young men and women of the time commit rash acts of folly.

"True," says "Japonicus," "there were religions after the war, as before. Moral doctrines were being taught at school after the war, as before. But new wine cannot be put into old bottles. The new strength of young Japan broke through the old conventions of Christianity, Confucianism, and the traditional moral precepts of Japanese sages. They defied these old bottles, and respected no law but their own will. The world was wild for love-making and pleasure seeking."

Few foreign censors have ever framed a less qualified accusation than this. Elsewhere the same writer defines the new naturalism as a doctrine defying old moral teachings and encouraging the young people to act according to their natural propensities, in particular in regard to sexual relations. This tendency now reigns supreme both in actual life and fictional literature. . . . The Japanese novelists of the present day, preaching their fond shizen-shugi and driving youthful blood to moral recklessness, are undermining the national strength and leading the country to ruin and decadence."

Alberta Crops

Calgary, Nov. 21.—Since the latter part of September, 1,300 cars of grain have been shipped out. That means about 1,300,000 bushels of grain. Alberta's yield for this year is over 19,000,000 bushels, which is the best crop on record. Winter wheat is away beyond expectations. The present estimate shows the acreage of winter wheat harvested is nearly 100,000 acres giving a yield of 2,297,558 bushels, or an average yield per acre of 22.98 bushels. Numerous instances show that over 60 bushels per acre have been obtained. Spring wheat shows an acreage of 154,487 acres, a yield of 2,841,600 bushels and an average of 18.41 bushels per acre.

DIED.

ROACH.—In this city, at St. Joseph's Hospital, on the 21st inst., Ellen, the beloved wife of Hugh Roach, of Strawberryvale, a native of Portsmouth, England, aged 57 years.

The funeral will take place on Monday, November 23rd, at 2:30 p.m., from W. B. Smith's Undertaking Parlors, and thence to Ross Bay cemetery.

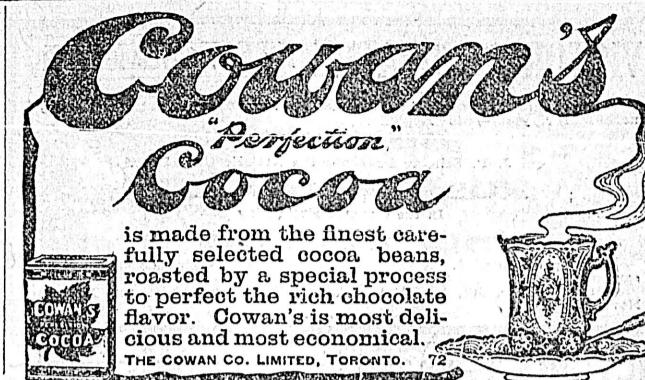
Friends will please accept this intimation.



Headquarters For Choice Nursery Stock

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Roses, Hollies, etc., etc. Largest and best assorted stock in Province. All grown without irrigation, well acclimated, and guaranteed to grow. Visit Nursery or write for free catalogue and price list.

Advertise in THE COLONIST Subscribe to THE COLONIST



"For goodness sake"

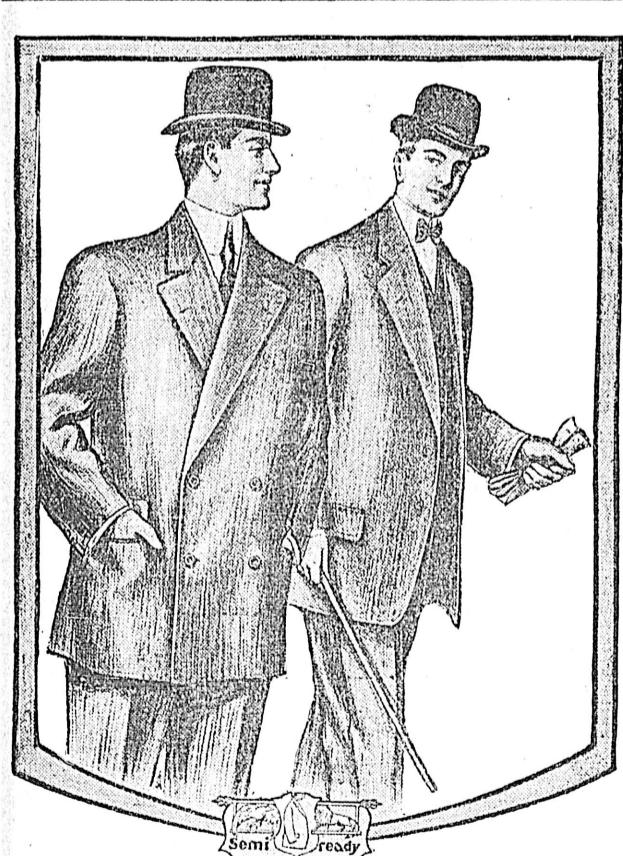
Give her a Mooney's Biscuit

An empty stomach won't be satisfied with petting or playthings. But tears give way to sweet content when Mooney's Biscuits appear. They are always so fresh and crisp—so delicious and satisfying—that young and old alike enjoy them.

When you order Biscuits, insist on having Mooney's Perfection Cream Sodas.

THE MOONEY BISCUIT & CANDY CO. LIMITED,
Stratford, Hamilton, Ottawa, Sydney, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver.

114



NEW GOODS AT THE Semi-ready Wardrobe

RAINFOATS.....\$10 to \$25
SUITS.....\$12 to \$35
OVERCOATS.....\$12 to \$30
DRESS SUITS....\$25 to \$40
TROUSERS.....\$3 to \$9
COVERT COATS.....\$10 to \$25
TUXEDO JACKETS

5,000 Garments to Select From

All cut on the Physique Type System. A printed guarantee with every garment. New styles in Worsted, Tweeds, Serges and Cheviots.

See the New English "Slipon" Raincoats, \$15 to \$20.



Dress Suits

More often than aught else is a Dress Suit wanted in an emergency.

We finish Dress Suits to your measure in an hour.

Semi-ready Dress Suits are the best demonstration we know of to show the superiority of our tailoring system.

They are made by tailors who are working on Dress and Frock Coats the year round.

Semi-ready Tailoring

NEW XMAS GOODS AT THE Semi-ready Wardrobe

PIM'S IRISH POPLIN NECK-WEAR

English Knitted Ties in Strings, Derbies, Four-in-hands, etc.

PRESIDENT SUSPENDERS, SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,

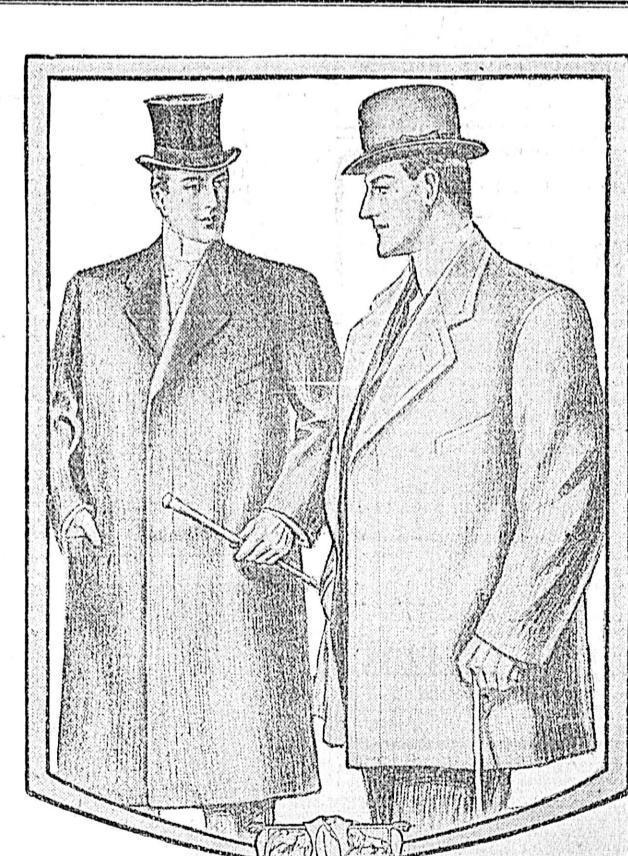
Dent's Gloves, Fine Underwear, Suit Cases, Bags and Valises, 300 Patterns in English Knitted Vests

STETSON, CHRISTY, AND HAWES VON GAL HATS

Penman's, Stanfield's, Dr. Jaeger and Linen Mesh Underwear, British Hosiery in Cashmere, Wool, Silk, and Maco, in fancy and plain colors.

FANCY VESTS, TRAVELING RUGS

Dressing Gowns, Smoking Jackets, Cardigan and Golf Jackets, Fine Caps, Golfing Hose and Knickers, Gloves and Mufflers, Fine Shirts, etc.



Clever tailoring is shown in all Semi-ready garments. In adhering to the one-price-quality-guaranteed principles of business we use Suitings and Overcoatings which will stand rigid tests.

It would not pay us to guarantee a \$20 or \$25 Chesterfield Overcoat if the material or workmanship fell short of our test.

May we have the pleasure of showing you some of our new styles for 1908-1909?

B. WILLIAMS & CO.

Clothers and Hatters Sole Agents for Semi-ready Tailoring

Semi-ready Tailoring

Semi-ready Tailoring

VICTORIA THEATRE MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23rd

"There ain't no sense in doin' nothin' for nobody what never done nothin' for you."—Sis Hopkins.

TENTH SEASON

J. R. Stirling Presents the Artistic Comedienne

ROSE MELVILLE

In the Characteristic Play

"SIS HOPKINS"

A play of purpose. A plot of sense. A happy blending of fun and earnest.

PRICES—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00. Box office opens 10 a. m., Friday, November 26th.

VICTORIA THEATRE

Commencing Tuesday, November 24, and the remainder of the week, the Management of the

VICTORIA THEATRE

Announces

THE LONDON BIOSCOPE

With the latest Animated Pictures

ORCHESTRA

AND

ILLUSTRATED SONGS

Change of Programme twice weekly. These pictures will be shown every night the theatre has not its usual attractions.

PRICE OF ADMISSION 10 CENTS.

Continuous Performance from 7 to 10:30 P. M.

NEW GRAND

WEEK 23rd NOVEMBER.

Douglas A. Flint

And a selected company in the one-act comedy "The Mixers."

Miss Alice de Garmo

Gymnastic Acrobatic Novelty.

Amelia Mazette

In Songs and Acrobatic Dances.

The Booth-Gordon Trio

Norfolk Singers.

Payne and Lee

Character Singers and Expert Dancers.

Thos. J. Price

Song Illustrator. "In the Springtime When the Roses Bloom."

New Moving Pictures

Life's a Game of Cards.

Our Own Orchestra.

Parade

THEATRE

WEEK NOV. 23rd.

Jack Golden and Co.

"Taking a Picture."

Campbell and McDonald

Character Singers and Dancers.

Grimm and Satchell

"The Black Swan and His Valet."

The Two Blossoms

Juvenile Vocalists and Dancers

Harby de Verre

Picture Lyrical.

Biograph

"Fluffy Dimples."

The Elite Amusement Parlor Company

Have Opened Up

Bowling Alleys

AT THE OLD WATSON THEATRE,

736 Fort Street

Pictures, Weighting and Lifting Machines and Laughing Gallery will be introduced. The bowling alley will be run upon modern and refined lines. Ladies patronage will be appreciated by the management.

Building Lots For Sale

Houses Built on the Installment Plan

D. H. BALE

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER

Phone 1140.

Cor. Fort and Stadacona Streets.

Where Dollars Do Double Duty

FOR SILK EMBROIDERY

Ladies need the best and most reliable Silks or their labor suffers in its effectiveness and durability. We have anticipated their wants to an even greater degree this season, and have just received a large shipment of lovely

Corticelli Silks

Filloles

Caspian Flosses

Fast Dye Wash Silks, Etc.

Skeins, Spools, etc. All the desired shades. Another large order has just been placed by us so we shall be well able to supply all needs for the best silks on the market.

WESCOTT BROS

QUALITY HOUSE

649 YATES STREET.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that British Columbia Packers' Association intend to apply two months after date to the Honorable The Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for a lease of the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted at the South West corner of the Indian Reserve No. 1, Alert Bay, and marked "P. C. Packers' Association S. W. Corner"; thence 10 chains South West; thence 20 chains west paralleling the Coast line; thence 10 chains North to high water mark; thence 20 chains East following the coast line at high water mark to point of commencement, including the tidal lands, foreshore and lands covered by water within the said limits.

(Signed)

B. C. PACKERS' ASSOCIATION.

Robert Chambers, Agent.

Dated 16th November 1908.

LIQUOR LICENSE ACT, 1900.

This notice is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the superintendent of provincial police for a license to sell intoxicating liquor on the premises to be known as the Howard Hotel, situated at Esquimalt, B. C., Esquimalt, B. C., November 1908.

MUSIC AND DRAMA

In a neat little entre-acte speech Mr. Willard Mack announced at the Victoria theatre last Thursday night that "On Parole" is to be withdrawn because it has failed to win popularity. Why this should be the case, the audience which saw the play as presented by Mr. Ward, Miss Maud Leone and their capable support, will find it difficult to understand. The play is very cleverly written. As a literary produc-

tion and love and disappointments and ultimate triumph of the quaint country girl, "Sis Hopkins," combined with the rare art of Miss Melville as an actress, an art which enabled her to take a single quaint character and weave it into a play of enthralling interest, have made "Sis Hopkins" one of the most brilliant and successful comedy dramas of two decades. As the odd country girl, who never has been outside of Posey County in her life, and, who believed that all the world is as true and honest to high ideals as the honest people with whom she has been associated all her days, Miss Melville attains dramatic heights which appeal to one irresistably. As she sweeps through the acts, dominating every scene, developing the sweet sentiment which is characteristic of the piece, and touching lightly the chords in pathetic moments, all sense of her awkwardness, her oddity and her quaint costume is lost sight of, and there remains only admiration for the actress who so subtly sways her audience, and pity for the stage girl in her bitter disappointments. And at the end where she stands revealed, a clever, accomplished young woman contented in the love of an honest heart which has waited so patiently for her, she presents a picture which is exquisitely beautiful. Miss Melville has supporting her this season a company of exceptional merit and her manager, Mr. J. R. Stirling, has given the play an entirely new scenic dressing.

Nordica

The fact that Madame Nordica's tour is to be extended to include fifty concerts will come as a most pleasant surprise to the many cities which it was impossible to include in her itinerary last spring. Nordica's appearances mean more to a community than would be apparent at first sight. A great singer might please an audience vocally, yet his work leaves no particular impression beyond the recollection of having heard an exceptional voice. Nordica, however, goes far beyond this line and appeals to the aesthetic side of the auditor. Back of the rich, glorious voice one sees the woman—and a beautiful cultured and whole-souled woman. In her infinite grasp of the intricacies of her art, one forgets technique, as does the artist herself, and she is given full play to interpret the work in hand with all the abandon of her complex nature. It is this power that makes her a delight to the concert goer, who dreads the performance of the average prima donna, who causes him to feel that art is for the elect and he is outside the pale.

This is almost as true of New York, London or Parisian audiences as of those of provincial cities. The people who make concerts possible are not the musicians themselves, but the great army of cultured people, who hear more than most professional singers, and

sketch. Mr. Flint will be favorably remembered as leading comedian with the Calhoun and Grau opera companies during many visits a few years ago. Other features of the bill will be Miss Allee De Garmo, assisted by N. J. Keough in a sensational aerial novelty direct from a six months' run at the New York Hippodrome; Grimm and Satchell of musical fame, doing a blackface scream entitled "A Swell and His Valet"; the Blossom Juvenile vocalists and dancing specialists, and a new pictured lyric, "Always Me." The biography is to have a big feature animated portrait display showing "Fluffy Ruffles," sister "Fluffy Dimples."

there will certainly be a standing room sign out all during the week. True the whole show was great that week, but the new list of supporting acts look just as good as the ones of the previous Golden programme. Campbell and Macdonald, Highlanders, in a character quick change costume singing and dancing specialty; Grimm and Satchell of musical fame, doing a blackface scream entitled "A Swell and His Valet"; the Blossom Juvenile vocalists and dancing specialists, and a new pictured lyric, "Always Me." The biography is to have a big feature animated portrait display showing "Fluffy Ruffles," sister "Fluffy Dimples."

PRINCE AND APACHES

Young Bourbon Noble Put Two Paris Roughs to Flight

Paris, Nov. 21.—Without going to the trouble of hunting savages in the Rocky mountains, a Bourbon prince has found an opportunity of chasing Apaches in Paris. The eighth arrondissement, which includes the Champs Elysées, has been of late the scene of frequent incursions on the part of hooligans. One night this week Prince Jean de Bourbon was returning home after two o'clock, when he heard cries for help in the Rue du Faubourg Saint-Honoré. Two Apaches had waylaid a cafe-waiter, and after throwing him down were plundering him of all he possessed, and threatening his life. The prince came to the salaried took to flight. Prince Jean de Bourbon thereupon went to the nearest police station and gave as near a description as possible of the two Apaches. Later in the night another man was attacked and robbed almost at the same spot, probably by the same individuals. He was found unconscious in the morning, with his ribs broken and his face swollen.

The Statistics of Pole Hunting

The International Polar Commission, created at the Polar Congress held in Brussels in 1906, has just published a resume of all the Arctic and Antarctic enterprises of which any record could be found since 1800. There were 578 expeditions directed against the north pole and only 61 toward the south. They were divided as respects the nationality of the explorers as follows:

Arctic, Antarctic.

Germany	39	6
England	107	25
Argentine Republic ..	6	2
Austria-Hungary ..	6	..
Belgium	1
Canada	27	..
Denmark	78	..
United States	84	12
France	18	4
Holland	16	..
Italy	4	1
Manocha	3	..
Russia	105	1
Sweden	38	4

There are about a quarter of a million more men than women in Australia.

MISS MELVILLE



Douglas A. Flint, at the Grand



Sis Hopkins

There are few plays which, by merit alone, can be accepted as standard; there are others that have that heart interest which is so necessary to brilliant dramatic success. "Sis Hopkins," which comes to the Victoria theatre tomorrow night, is now being played for the tenth season, and there are no signs of waning popularity. The sweet sentiment of the story, the homely and natural world of characters concerned in the telling of the tale of away from the ordinary vaudeville



MRS. JACK GOLDEN

Leading Woman of the Golden Company, in "Taking a Picture," at Pantages Theatre

AN OFFICIAL TANGLE

Improper Registration Made Young French Woman Unable to Marry

Paris, November 21.—Six months ago a young man proposed to a Mlle. Eugenie, and was accepted. The parents began collecting the mass of legal papers required for French marriages. Among the first

ANOTHER GRAND

Free Drawing

AT THE DOUGLAS MEAT MARKET

On account of the great success of our opening drawing, and to further introduce ourselves to the meat buying public of Victoria, we have decided to have another

FREE DRAWING

bigger and better than the first, which will take place at our market

Saturday Evening Jan. 9

at Nine o'clock. This time we will give away, entirely free,

TWO VALUABLE PRIZES

FIRST PRIZE —A Magnificent and Costly Silver Tea Service, Gold Lined, consisting of Tea Pot, Coffee Pot, Cream Jug, Sugar Bowl and Tongs, in large silver tray, and valued at \$100.00

SECOND PRIZE —A Handsome and Costly Austrian China Tea Set, consisting of 96 pieces, valued at \$30.00

These goods are the best that money can buy. They are fit to grace the table of a King, and can be seen in the window of L. Dickinson, Grocer, next door. Everybody has an equal chance to win one or both these valuable prizes. We have no favorites.

CONDITIONS

Every purchaser of meat to the value of 25 cents is entitled to a ticket; purchasers to value of 50 cents two tickets, and so on. Remember, the drawing will take place Saturday evening, January 9th, at 9 o'clock, and the holder of the lucky ticket must be in the crowd at the drawing. In addition to giving away entirely free these handsome prizes we will make special low prices on all our meats.

Buy from us and preserve your good health.

There is a Number

Of opportunities filling past you every day in the Classified Columns of the Colonist. One cent a word each issue. Special rates for continuous insertions.

EDUCATIONAL

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS

The Laurels, Bolster Street, Victoria, Patrician and Visitor The Lord Bishop of Columbia. Head Master

J. W. LAING, Esq., M.A., Oxford Assisted by A. D. Muskett, Esq.; J. F. Meredith, Esq., H. J. Davis, Esq.

Boys are prepared for the Universities of England and Canada. The Royal Navy, R.M.C., Kingston, and Commerce. First-class accommodation for boarders. Property of five acres, spacious school buildings, extensive recreation grounds, gymnasium, organized Cadet Corps.

Aims at Thoroughness, Sound Discipline and Moral Training. The Christmas term commenced Monday, September 7th, at 2.30 p.m.

Apply Head Master. Phone 62.

University School

FOR BOYS, VICTORIA, B.C.

Warden, Rev. W. W. Bolton, M.A., Camb., Principals: R. V. Harvey, M.A., Camb., Univ.; J. C. Barnacle, Esq., London Univ. Assistants: E. Yates, B.A., Oxford Univ.; F. A. Sparke, Esq., Oxford Univ. Bursar, Capt. H. J. Ross Cullin, late Assistant Bursar of Lancing College.

Excellent accommodation for boarders. Cadet Corps, manual training, chemical laboratory. The school has purchased a new property of 15 acres, which is now being laid out in playing fields, drill grounds, etc. Extensive new brick buildings now in course of erection at Mount Tolmie.

Apply—The Bursar. Phone 65. School Office: 1205 Broad Street.

CORRIG COLLEGE

Bacon Hill Park, Victoria, B.C. Secondary High-Grade, Days and Boarding College for boys of 15 years. Remodelling of well-appointed gentlemen's home in lovely Beacon Hill Park. Number limited. Outdoor sports. Prepared for Business, Life or Professional or University examinations. Fees inclusive and strictly moderate. A few vacancies at winter term, January 4th.

Principal, J. W. CHURCH, M.A.

VICTORIA VIOLIN SCHOOL

Jesse A. Longfield Teacher of Violin, Viola and Organ 2527 GOVERNMENT ST. Between Bay St. and the Fountains. Phone 1849.

Queen's Academy

2715 Rock Bay Avenue

A private school for girls of all ages. Winter term begins Jan. 7, 1909. Accommodation has been provided for a limited number of pupil boarders. For any information desired, apply to S. D. POPE, LL.D.

Phone 1300. Principal.

St. George's School for Girls and Kindergarten

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

providing a sound education, mental, moral and physical. Well recommended. Little boys prepared for the private schools. Principal—Mrs. Suttie. 951 Johnson St., Cor. Vancouver St.

Vashon College and Academy

A Home School

Burton, Vashon Island, Washington

Between Tacoma and Seattle Offers every school advantage in an ideal location to

BOYS, YOUNG MEN AND YOUNG WOMEN

Fully Equipped Lower School, Academy

Commercial School, Conservatory of Music

Perhaps the place for YOUR son or daughter

For illustrated catalogue, address

W. G. PARKS, M. S. President.

Primary School

Make your little ones happy! Send them to St. Ann's school on Blanchard street. The most thoroughly equipped little school making a specialty of Primary and Kindergarten work in the city; singing and physical culture included in regular program. Good manners emphasized. All grades up to the third reader. School opens August 31, 1908, conducted by the Sisters of St. Ann's. Apply at the Kindergarten school, Blanchard St., between 9 a.m. and 3:30 p.m.

FORCED SALE

of the

Western Clothing House

533 Johnson St., Op. Queens Hotel

To be continued throughout the week. Our stock is large and complete, comprising Men's and Boys' Clothing, Waterproof Clothing, Furnishings, Shoes, Trunks, Blankets, Leather Goods, etc.

We have made still greater reductions and are offering Greater Bargains than before. This is an absolutely genuine and bona fide sale. Come and investigate.

REMEMBER BUT A FEW DAYS MORE.

Joseph Zanene

Grinder of Scissors

Razors and all kinds of Cutlery, etc.

Razors Ground, Honed and Set

Address 1412 Store Street, Victoria

Wash greasy dishes, pots or pans with Fever's Dry Soap a powder. It will remove the grease with the greatest ease. 25

APPLES, ORANGES, FIGS AND PRUNES

The God-Given Cure for All Diseases of Bowels, Liver, Kidneys and Skin.

Few people seem to realize how important—how absolutely necessary it is to keep the bowels, kidneys and skin in proper working order.

They wonder why they have sallow complexions, indigestion, headaches, rheumatism, while all the time their systems are clogged and poisoned with waste tissue and indigestible food which these organs should have removed.

What they need are fruit juices—Nature's provision for keeping the eliminating machinery of the body working right. "Fruit-a-tives" are the concentrated juices of fresh ripe fruits, combined in such a way that their medicinal action is greatly intensified, thus stimulate and regulate the action of the liver, kidneys and skin, thus clearing the system of the accumulated waste and poison, purifying the blood, and banishing those distressing troubles that make life miserable.

No other remedy has ever been discovered that does this so effectively as "Fruit-a-tives"—5¢ a box—6 boxes for \$2.50. Trial size 25¢. Fruit-a-tives, Limited, Ottawa.

WHY NOT BUILD NOW?

And take advantage of the low prices. I am prepared to give you not only close figures, but guarantee a good job. As I always use dry lumber in the frame work, and thoroughly kiln dried No. 1 interior finish, and the best mechanics to put it together, you can depend upon my plans if you give us a call. Absolute satisfaction, quick delivery and personal supervision guaranteed.

E. KETHLEINGSTON, Builder and Contractor. Res. and office, 1153 Burdette Ave. Phone B-1429.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Furnished by F. M. Stevenson & Co.)

New York, Nov. 21.—Wheat—Traders had less important news today than at any time during the week. There was also the narrowest market for a week. The price of wheat was 10c lower than last week, and was 10c higher than the previous week. The market was still quiet, and there was some uneasiness there over the disturbed state of India.

The bank statement shows the loan expansion being rapidly extended both by the banks and trust companies, but the statement shows in each holding kept to the proportion of the reserves.

Total sales of bonds, per value, \$2,224,000. U. S. three bonds have advanced 4 per cent on call during the week.

Some comment was caused by the report of a decline of 10,200 in the number of surplus freight cars in the two weeks ended November 11. London sent selling orders to the market and there was some uneasiness there over the disturbed state of India.

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WANTED—Two young men to room and board. 731 Discovery street. 118

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The Greatest Sale of Women's Coats

Starts Monday morning. Our entire stock of Women's Coats, selling from \$12.50 to \$55.00, will be marked down ready for selling on Monday. A few low-priced coats and the novelty coats above \$55.00 will not be reduced. It is also well to remember that many of the lines we have in stock were selling much below the regular value. These and all other garments have been reduced in a most emphatic manner, insuring splendid bargains for all who attend this sale. Such an opportunity rarely occurs until after Christmas.

Regular \$12.50 to \$55.00 Values, Next Week, \$6.75 to \$33.50

AT
\$13.75

COAT made of heavy serge in navy blue and brown, loose back, roll collar and cuffs, patch pockets, finished with brass buttons. Sale price \$13.75

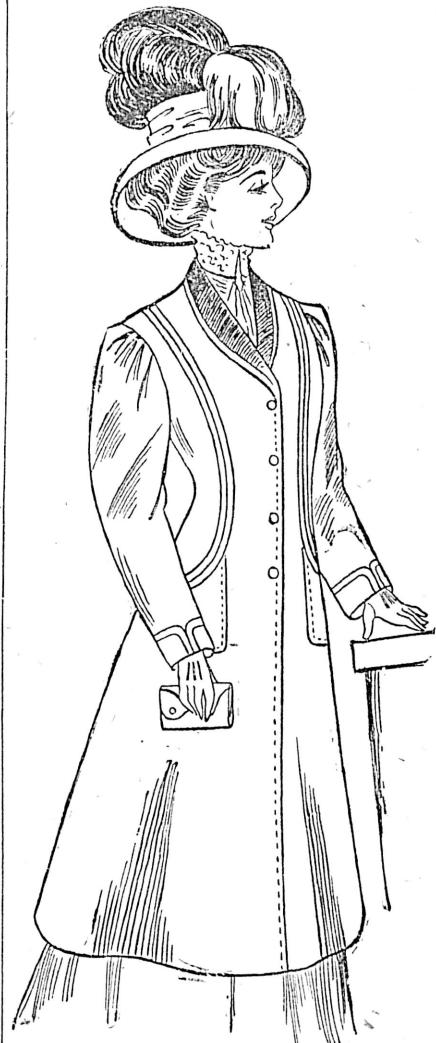
COAT made of vicuna in black, brown, navy and green, tight fitting style 48 inches long, roll collar and cuffs finished with mohair braid, sale price \$13.75

AT
\$16.75

COAT made of wide wale serge in navy and black, loose back with belt, roll collar and cuffs finished with black moire silk and braid trimming. Sale price \$16.75

COAT made of serge in bright brown, very loose style back, inverted pleat, roll collar and cuffs inlaid with velvet and trimmed with braid, kimona sleeve. Sale price \$16.75

COAT made of fine black broadcloth, plain box back trimmed with stitched straps. Roll collar and cuffs, half lined with sateen. Sale price \$16.75



WOMEN'S $\frac{3}{4}$ -LENGTH COAT, in brown and blue, heavy all wool herring-bone stripe, finished with stitched straps of self and inlaid collar of velvet, outside pockets. Price \$18.50

\$6.75
For Regular \$12.50
Coats

When you see these coats you will say we are right in claiming them to be a wonderful bargain. Some of the lines, in fact, were made up to sell at a much higher figure than \$12.50. They are splendidly tailored coats, and just what fashion demands as to style. These are some of the styles:

COATS made of navy blue frieze, box back, roll velvet collar and roll cuffs. Lined across the shoulders with self, single-breasted front. Regular \$12.50. Sale price \$6.75

COATS made of heavy tweed in dark shades, loose back with stitched straps over the shoulders. Roll collar and cuffs. Body lined with striped lining. Regular \$12.50. Sale price \$6.75

COATS made of fine broadcloth in brown, navy, green, red and black. Semi-fitting back, 48 inches long, roll collar inlaid with velvet, cuffs finished with braid and buttons, fly front. These are a wonderful bargain. Regular \$12.50 for \$6.75

COATS made of heavy serge in navy blue and brown, roll collar and cuffs, inlaid with velvet and finished with braid, loose back, double-breasted front, half lined, regular \$12.50 for \$6.75



AT
\$14.50

COAT made of broadcloth in brown and black, tight fitting back, roll collar and cuffs, fly front. Sale price \$14.50

COAT made of heavy tweed in grey effect, semi-fitting back, roll collar inlaid with velvet, roll cuffs, seams strapped with self. Sale price \$14.50

AT
\$21.75

COAT made of fine broadcloth in dull blue, loose back and front, roll collar and cuffs prettily finished with fancy trimmings. Sale price \$21.75

COAT made of fine broadcloth, loose style, velvet collar, plain sleeve finished with buttons, double-breasted front, half lined with sateen. Sale price, each \$21.75

COAT made of green broadcloth, loose back finished with buttons, directoire style, patch pockets, velvet collar, roll cuffs. Sale price \$21.75

\$33.50 Will Buy Exclusive Model Coats

Worth to \$55.00

The coats offered in this lot are nearly all exclusive models of which we have only one to sell, rich beautiful garments, many of the loose styles are splendidly suited for evening wear. Many of these coats are imported novelties, and others are copies of Paris creations, and to be able to buy such garments as they are at the price mentioned is something that rarely happens. We give descriptions of a few lines and have many others. All should be seen to be appreciated.

Striking Model

Regular \$50.00, for \$33.50

HANDSOME COAT made of light brown broadcloth, loose back made of box pleats and finished with buttons, front the same. Roll collar and directoire revers, cuffs inlaid with velvet, directoire sleeves, body half lined with brown satin, reg. \$50.00. Sale price \$33.50

Empire Model

Regular \$47.50 for \$33.50

EMPIRE COAT, made of brown broadcloth, directoire collar and revers finished with black silk and gilt trimmings, cuffs to match. Empire back, half lined with good brown satin. Regular \$47.50. Sale price \$33.50

Directoire Model

Regular \$53.50 for \$33.50

DIRECTOIRE COAT, a beautiful garment made of fine navy blue broadcloth. Full directoire collar and revers trimmed with silk and enamel buttons and finished with large brass buttons, also buttons on front and back to match. Half lined with satin. Regular \$53.50. Sale price \$33.50

Caracul Model

Regular \$55.00 for \$33.50

BLACK CARACUL MODEL, very rich and handsome, made in loose style, the back trimmed with silk braids, collarless effect trimmed with velvet and braids, cuffs to match, lined throughout with good quality black satin, regular \$55.00. Sale price \$33.50

Directoire Model

Regular \$50.00 for \$33.50

DIRECTOIRE COAT made of myrtle green broadcloth, full directoire style collar and revers finished with velvet and trimmed with braid and buttons, roll cuffs to match, half lined with satin, regular \$50.00. Sale price \$33.50

Handsome Model

Regular \$47.50 for \$33.50

VERY RICH HANDSOME COAT, made of olive green broadcloth, loose back with two box pleats and finished with braid and fancy trimming. Roll collar and cuffs inlaid with velvet and trimmed with gilt braid and brass buttons. Half lined with silk. Regular \$47.50. Sale price \$33.50



REGULAR
\$12.50 to
\$55.00
VALUES,
NEXT
WEEK
\$6.75 to
\$33.50

\$18.50

COAT, made of fawn broadcloth, Empire style, the back finished with buttons, roll collar, front finished with stitched straps of self. Sale price \$18.50

VERY SMART COAT, made of stylish brown tweed, semi-fitting back trimmed with large brass buttons, roll collar and cuffs and patch pockets. Sale price \$18.50

\$22.50

COAT made of grey tweed, collar, cuffs and pockets finished with checked material to match. Made Empire style, roll collar and cuffs, patch pockets. Sale price \$22.50

COAT made of reversible grey worsted, collar, cuffs and patch pockets trimmed with plaid goods. Back loose but slightly shaped, roll collar and cuffs. Sale price \$22.50

COAT made of light grey tweed, semi-fitting style, roll collar and cuffs, patch pockets trimmed with self strapping and buttons. Sale price \$22.50

\$29.50

COAT made of covert cloth in fawn, Empire back and front, roll collar, patch pockets. Half lined with satin. Sale price is \$29.50

COAT made of green broadcloth, Empire style, Directoire collar and revers, sleeve finished Directoire style, the coat handsomely finished with braid and satin trimming, half lined. Sale price \$29.50

\$24.75

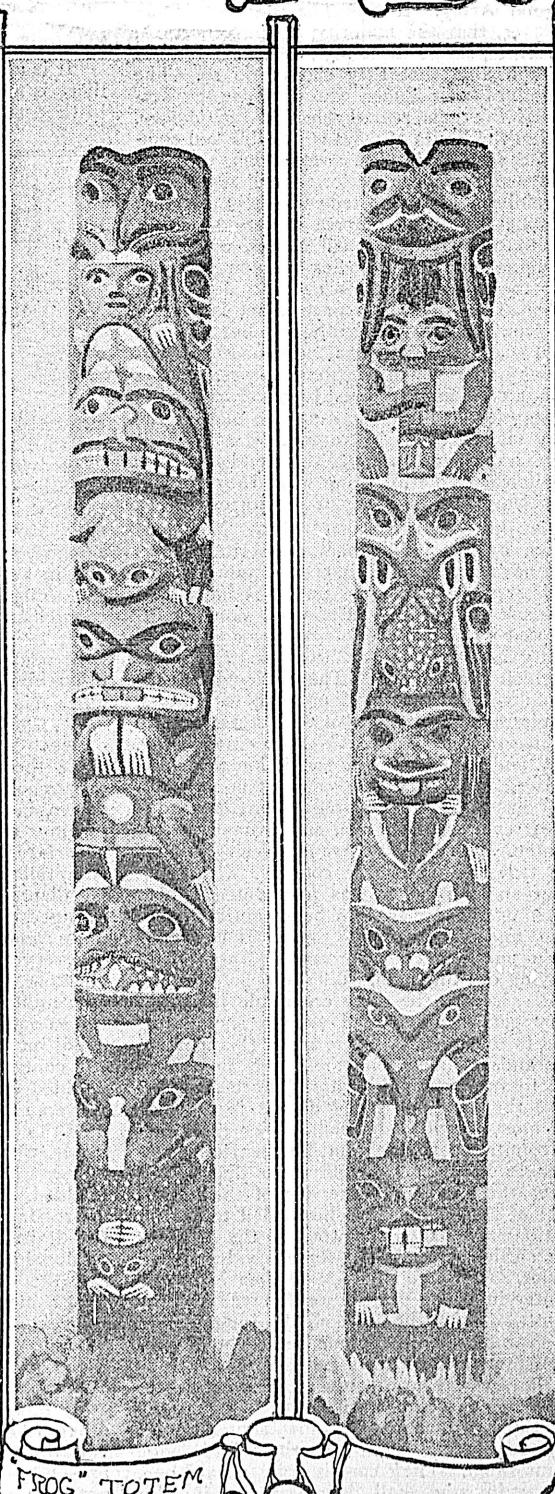
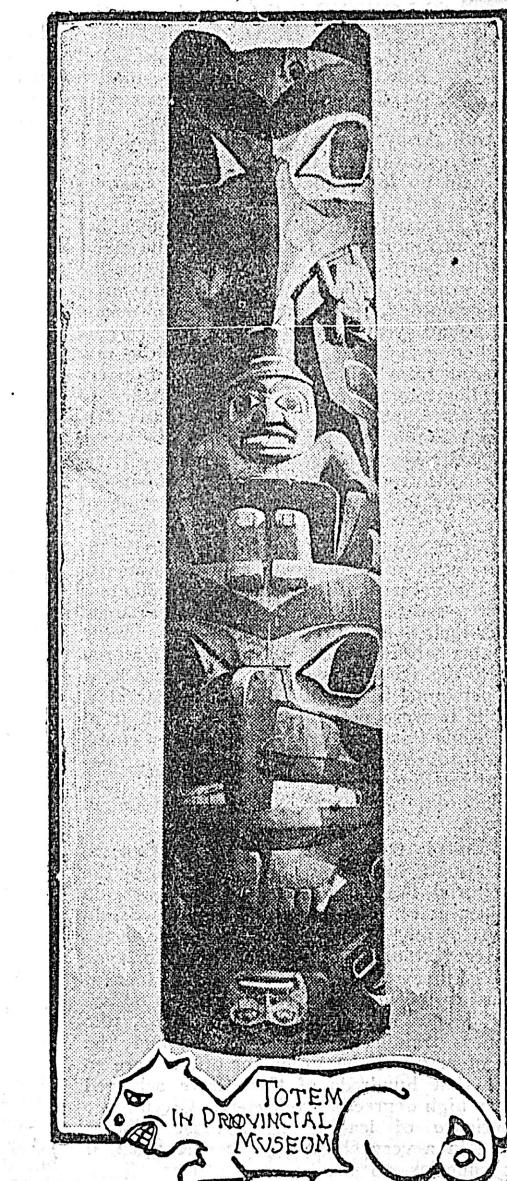
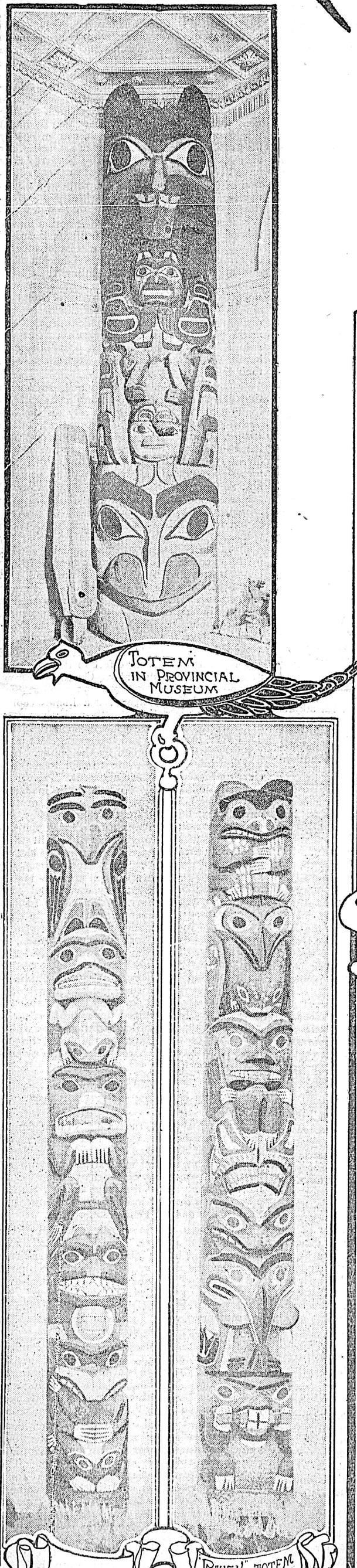
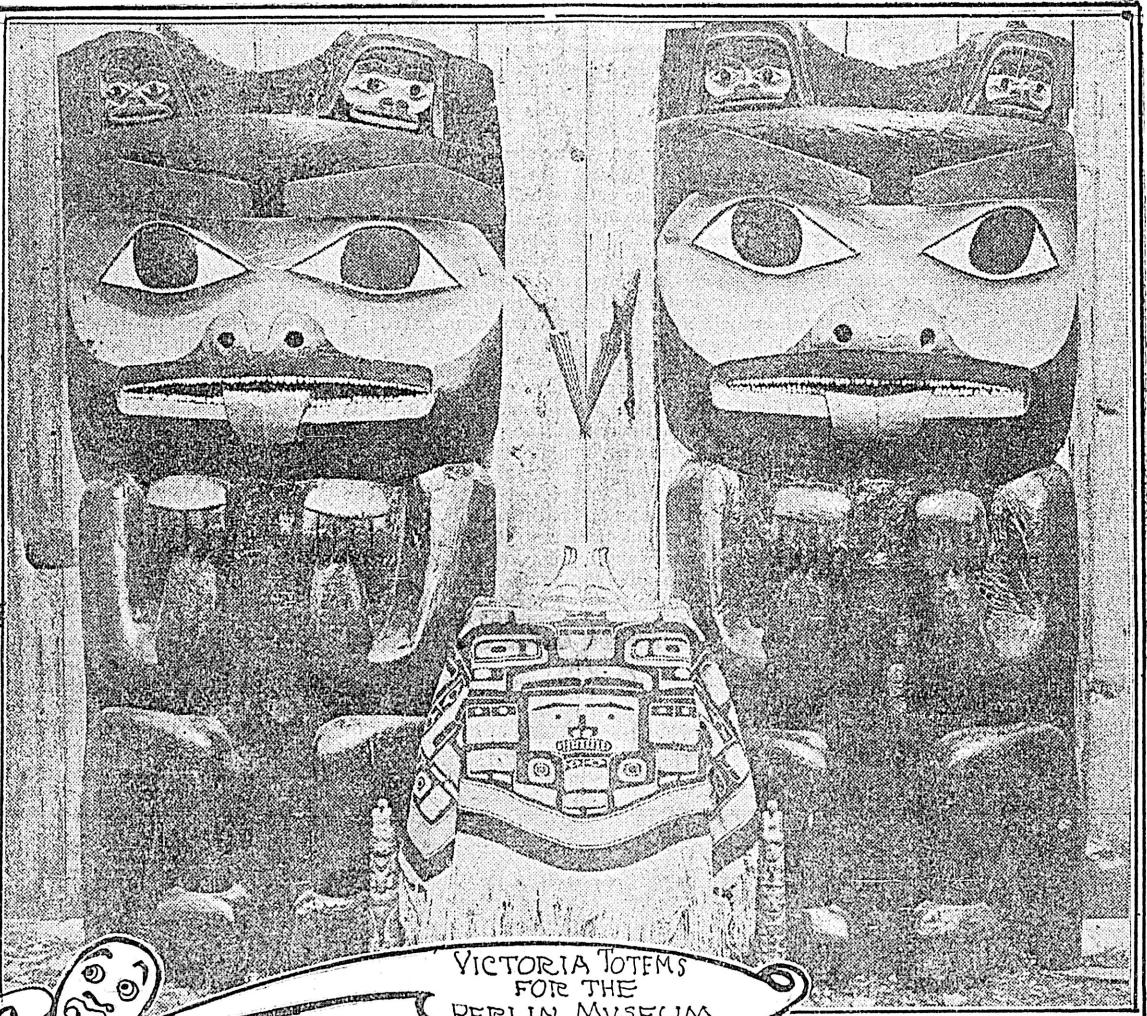
COAT made of black broadcloth, loose back elaborately trimmed with silk braid. Collar and cuffs of velvet finished with wide and narrow silk braid. Sale price \$24.75

COAT of heavy black serge, semi-fitted back finished with buttons, front single breasted, patch pockets, roll collar and cuffs finished with satin, half lined with satin. Sale price \$24.75

THE TALKER

SUNDAY
SUPPLEMENT
PAGES
1 - 12

THE INDIAN AND HIS TOTEM



A ROW OF EXCELLENT TOTEMS
FROM THE COLLECTION OF F. LANDSBERG

The Military Needs and Policy of Britain

FOllowing is the second article by Right Hon. H. O. Arnold-Forster, M.P., on "Our Military Needs and Policy": I am well aware that in certain quarters the statement of the plain truth about the Territorial Army is greatly resented, and any one who ventures to tell it is in danger of being held up for condemnation as a narrow-minded and unsympathetic person, whose views are partly the outcome of prejudice and partly of ignorance. I do not think, however, that the party I have referred to includes the most sensible officers and men of the force. It is composed, for the most part, of politicians and public speakers who regard the Army as they do everything else: simply as the raw material from which the weapon of party polemics may be forged. It is necessary to point out what are the limitations of the Territorial Force, because these limitations are constantly ignored. War admits of no shams, and, if the truth be not told in time of peace, it will be too late to discover it in time of war.

But it would be a grievous mistake to ignore or to fail to do justice to the real merits and the great qualities which the Volunteer Force possessed and which they have retained under their new name. The force undoubtedly contains within it the best military material which the nation possesses. On the whole, the personnel of the force is not remarkable, but, if it were possible to select from it at will, some thirty or forty thousand men could, in all probability, be found who, in the matter of intelligence and physique, would equal, if they did not excel, the best troops in Europe.

What is true of the force as a whole is true also of the officers. The officers of the Territorial Force are at present, perhaps, its weakest point. It is inevitable that this should be so. A man who is compelled to devote the greater part of his time and energy to some civil calling must always be an amateur in regard to the military calling to which he can only devote his leisure. Nevertheless, the business training, the intelligence, and the zeal of many of the Volunteer officers are so great that hundreds of them have achieved a very high degree of proficiency. Given some experience of leading men, these officers would in a very short time become equal, if not superior, to the average officer of the Regular Army. It would be idle to pretend, however, that the majority of the officers of the force possess these high qualifications. It is impossible that they should do so. The willingness of the men who compose the Territorial Force is remarkable and satisfactory. Within the limits of what is possible and compatible with their civil occupations, they are always prepared to perform their work with cheerfulness and good temper. It is true that in some respects the force is very sensitive, and that apparently small causes will cause individuals or large bodies of men to withhold their attendance or even to leave the ranks. The consequent uncertainty is a great disadvantage from the military point of view, but it is a perfectly natural outcome of the conditions under which the force serves. In the main, a civilian army must be governed by the affairs of civil life. That may be bad for the army viewed as an instrument of war, but it is inevitable; and to blame the members of the Territorial Force for being what they are and must be, would be arrogant and unreasonable.

Of the excellent spirit which has been shown by the public bodies and individuals who have been called upon to create and administer the Territorial Army it is impossible to speak too highly. The work done or attempted by the Lords Lieutenant and by the county associations has been an example of unselfish patriotism. The zeal which has been displayed is almost pathetic to witness. Despite the assurances of Ministers, despite the harangues of Mr. Murray Macdonald, M.P., and his friends, the conviction that all is not well, and that "the country is in danger," has become deeply rooted in the mind of almost every serious man and woman in this country. Everywhere there is a desire to help. The Government of the country, with great pomp and ceremony, has formulated a plan which it has declared to be essential to the safety and welfare of the State. It has invited the public to come forward and assist it in carrying out this plan. What can be more natural, what can be more creditable than that every patriotic man and woman should respond to the appeal? There are at this moment thousands of men who are doing their very best to support the Territorial Force, not because they are convinced that it is the best and most scientific instrument for defending the country in time of war, but because a responsible Minister has told them that he requires their aid in the service of the nation. Most of those who have responded to the invitation have taken the word of the Minister as a sufficient guarantee for the value of the service. And who shall blame them? In any country in which preparation for war was the subject of scientific method, the judgment of the War Department would be accepted without demur, and rightly accepted. Some there are, however, who are giving their service in doubt and with much misgiving. They know something of war, they know something of what real armies are, and their knowledge alarms them. Their case is truly a hard one. But, again, who shall blame them if, with doubting hearts, they perform the only service which it is open to them to render?

But if nothing but honor and gratitude be due to those who, with no reward, and meeting with little encouragement, are doing what they believe to be the nation's work, what are we to say of those who have demanded their services and have framed their tasks? The answer must depend entirely upon the view we take of the value of the work which all these loyal and worthy helpers have been set to do. If the Territorial Army be the true solution of our military problem; if the safety of the country will really be secured if the Territorial Army realises the expectations of its creators, if all the energy and good will that are so lavishly offered bear fruit, then, indeed, no praise can be too great for a Minister and a department who have thus utilized the best qualities of our people for the highest service of the State.

But what if the solution be no solution at all, what if the weapon we are forging with so much care be one which will either rust for ever in its sheath, or which, if it be submitted to the clash of arms, will be shattered in our hand? In other words, what if all this zeal and good will has been diverted from the true service of the country in order to give a semblance of success to a scheme which has been framed without any regard for war, which conforms to no scientific principle, and which can produce no satisfactory result? To this last question the reader must supply his own answer. My part is simply to explain, and to provide the material for a judgment.

My own study of the problem of our national defence has led me to the conclusion that our military needs are perfectly clear and definite; and that, under no conceivable circumstances, can the Territorial Force, as at present designed, satisfy those needs. I propose to set forth as clearly as I can the grounds for my belief. It will be for my readers to decide whether or not I have reason on my side.

Let us see what our needs are. When we are quite clear upon this point, it will be comparatively easy to form an opinion as to whether our present organization is the one best fitted to meet those needs. It would be incorrect to say that there is absolute agreement as to what the real military needs of the nation are. On some points, indeed, there is practically no difference of opinion. Certain ground is common to all parties in the controversy which undoubtedly and unhappily exists; but outside this limited sphere of agreement there is much divergence of opinion; and of this divergence it will be necessary to say something.

It is a curious fact, however, that, although there is a considerable difference of opinion as to the nature and extent of the dangers to be

guarded against, there is, as far as I am aware, no party, no section which really favors the view that the dangers which threaten us can be effectively guarded against by the means which we have chosen to adopt. This is a singular and disconcerting reflection; but anyone who will examine the situation dispassionately will be compelled to admit that it is just.

All parties are agreed in believing that this country may be involved in war oversea. Since the Battle of Hastings we have been almost continuously at war, and not once have we had to engage in a serious conflict on our own soil. (Civil wars, of course, do not come into the question.) If experience teaches us anything, it teaches us that in the future, as in the past, the fighting of the British Army will be done across the sea. We have had to save India once; we may have to do so again. We have had to reinforce the action of the Fleet by military operations on the Continent of Europe, and we may have to do so again. We are bound by more than one Treaty to safeguard the neutrality of certain portions of Europe; it is not inconceivable that we may be called upon to make good our obligations by force of arms. For any one of these purposes we must rely in the future, as we have done in the past, upon the Regular Army acting in conjunction with the Navy. We have had to save India once; we may have to do so again. We have had to reinforce the action of the Fleet by military operations on the Continent of Europe, and we may have to do so again. We are bound by more than one Treaty to safeguard the neutrality of certain portions of Europe; it is not inconceivable that we may be called upon to make good our obligations by force of arms. For any one of these purposes we must rely in the future, as we have done in the past, upon the Regular Army acting in conjunction with the Navy. On this point we are all agreed.

But directly we go one step further we find ourselves face to face with a great difference of opinion. Some persons believe—and I admit that I am of the number—that, provided the Navy be maintained in a proper state of efficiency, the danger of invasion is not one which need be contemplated; and that, if the navy be not sufficient and efficient, no military precautions will avail to preserve the country from a crushing disaster.

This view was expressed with great force by the late Under-Secretary of State for War, Lord Portsmouth. "He himself," he told his hearers, "had never said, nor would any one outside a lunatic asylum suppose, that the Territorial Army would be equal to meting unaided the trained and picked troops of the Great Powers of the Continent. If, however, we lost command of the sea, it would be quite unnecessary for any foreign Power with whom we were in conflict to invade us, for people depending upon food supplies from abroad would very speedily be starved into a condition of submission." (Speech at Lewis, February 28, 1908.)

There are others who hold that, although what is called an "invasion in force" is not to be anticipated, attacks by a limited number of selected troops, arriving in ships which will have eluded the vigilance of the Fleet, may

succeed in landing on our shores and doing great mischief. The party which believes in "raids" of this kind is a considerable one, and the theory has at times received official recognition. It should be said, however, that there are also many persons who believe that the same considerations which apply to the case of invasion apply to the case of a "raid," and who think that the true and only protection against a landing of any kind is the Navy. They do not all assume that the Navy is at the present moment adequate to afford the necessary protection, but they take the view that, if it be not strong enough, the proper course is to make it stronger, and not to spend money and energy upon the multiplication of land forces, which will be more costly and less effective than destroyers and submarines.

It is not necessary for the purposes of the present argument to combat, or even to question, the correctness of those who limit their belief to the possibility of raids. It is not my object to take part in what bids fair to be an endless controversy, but to demonstrate that, while we at present fail to provide against the one danger, as to the existence of which all parties are agreed, and are permitting incalculable injury to be inflicted upon the Regular Army; we are doing nothing whatever to cope with either of the two perils about the existence of which there is, indeed, some doubt, but which a very large section of the community believes to be real and pressing.

While, however, I propose to accept for the purposes of my argument two propositions which I believe to be unsustainable, and to assume that an invasion of this country is possible, and that a raid is not only possible, but probable, I think it just to point out that there is no evidence whatever that these views are accepted by the Government, or by the Committee of Imperial Defence.

It is, of course, impossible for a private individual to speak with certainty upon either of these points, and the extraordinary want of harmony between the two great military departments makes it difficult to draw inferences based upon the action of either of them. It is, perhaps, not fully realized that, at the present moment, the Admiralty and the War Office are pursuing fundamentally different and contradictory policies. On the theory that no port will ever be attacked, that no troops will ever be landed, that no hostile shot will ever be fired upon British soil, the Admiralty have deliberately destroyed the elaborate and perfect system of mine defences constructed with admirable skill by the Royal Engineers. They have wholly, or partially, dismantled the few ports we possessed; they have allowed the land defences of the great naval ports to be abandoned.

Meanwhile, the Army Council, so far as they can be said to be proceeding on any definite line at all, are acting entirely on the hypothesis that the Admiralty are entirely in the wrong. Our military policy not only does not harmonize with our naval policy, but is the direct contradiction of that policy. The Admiralty are positive that there will be no landing, and act accordingly. The Army Council are so certain there will be a landing that they are spending £4,000,000 a year, not to prevent it, but to neutralize its effect after it has taken place. On this point there is no room for doubt. To enlist 300,000 men and boys who, in the event of war, are by the terms of their engagement, and by the law of the land, tied to the soil of these islands, would be a crazy performance if its authors did not assume that fighting in this country was not only possible, but probable. Evidently, therefore, the War Office believe the Admiralty to be wrong.

It cannot be said that the Army Council are as logical in giving effect to their opinion as the Board of Admiralty. On the contrary, beyond just doing enough to prove that they do believe in the need for a home-keeping Army, they are acting exactly as if they were in entire agreement with the naval authorities. This very important and interesting fact is as yet very little understood by the public. It is worth while making some attempt to make it clear and its significance apparent. The Army Council undoubtedly do believe in invasion, and do not believe that the Navy can protect our shores, but despite their belief, they are taking no rational steps to safeguard the nation against the danger by which, in their belief, it is threatened. For it should be clearly understood that, given the object in view, the steps which the Army Council are now taking are not rational at all; they correspond with no theory; they satisfy no need; they furnish no guarantee whatever against defeat in war.

It is not to be wondered at that when those in authority act without principle, method, or consistency, the public, which naturally looks to its military officials for guidance, should be confused and bewildered. That the public is at the present time confused and bewildered is proved beyond all doubt by the fact that interest is entirely centred upon the Territorial Force, and that the official strategem by which the attack on the Army and the destruction of the Militia have been concealed has been perfectly successful.

LAST OF THE "IRISH KINGS"

Michael Waters, the "king" of Innismurray, a storm-beaten island about nine miles off the coast of Sligo, has died at his residence there, and his funeral was carried out with all the accompaniments of ancient Celtic ceremonial, the body receiving a final resting place in the ancient monastic establishment of St. Molaise and St. Columbkille.

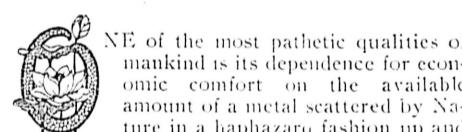
This event recalls a quaint survival of the old Irish clan system. The late "king" was actually ruler of the island, his eighty subjects accepting his word as law. He always acted with impartiality and justice and his decisions were never questioned. He was "king" for more than thirty-five years, having succeeded his mother as ruler, and he in turn handed his authority over to his son Michael.

The islanders, many of whom have never been to the mainland, make their living by fishing, and their life is arduous. There are no police on the island, all matters being settled by the "king"; there are no priests, and the people are never called upon to pay taxes.

The island is full of interest to the antiquary. The "castle" inhabited by the late "king" is situated near the landing stage and close to the ruins of an ancient town. The wall of the town varies in height from fourteen to eighteen feet, and it is broad enough to drive a cart around its top.

The interior of the enclosure presents a remarkable appearance, for there may be seen churches, cells, houses shaped like beehives, tombs, altars, a wishing stone and crosses. Within the old wall are three churches, and tradition has it that the monastery was the joint work of St. Molaise and St. Columbkille during the latter half of the sixth century.

The World's Gold—A Book Reviewed



NE of the most pathetic qualities of mankind is its dependence for economic comfort on the available amount of a metal scattered by Nature in a haphazard fashion up and down the frame of this planet, and extracted from its bowels with an expenditure of labor and capital that might have sufficed to provide humanity with an unthinkable quantity of real commodities and conveniences, says the London Times reviewing "The World's Gold," by L. de Launay, Professor at the Ecole Supérieure des Mines. Considered quietly and in a cloistered and academic atmosphere, the thing is so absurd that the theoretical economist will have none of it. The economic man, as imagined by his creators, does not care a straw about the quantity of gold or other circulating medium that may be available. "If we consider any one kingdom by itself," says Hume, "it is evident that the greater or less plenty of money is of no consequence, since the prices of commodities are always proportioned to the plenty of money, and a crown in Harry VII's time served the same purpose as a pound does at present." This cheerful theory involves two enormous assumptions—one, that the price of everything is directly and immediately affected by changes in the amount of the circulating medium; and the other, that a change in the price of everything would be a matter of no importance, if it were due merely to a variation in the amount of money. The theory, in short, leaves out of count all those whose income depends on permanent or comparatively permanent contracts. If the amount of gold were doubled in Great Britain tomorrow, and if—as by no means follows—the prices of all commodities were consequently doubled, it certainly would not follow that the amount of money in everybody's pocket would be doubled. The weekly wage-carrier, after a few distressing strikes, might succeed in making the desired adjustment; but salaries and professional pay would not move nearly so easily; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer would take a most virtuous stand on the sanctity of contracts if he were asked to double the amount of the interest payable on Consols. Moreover, this belief that an addition to the circulating medium necessarily and immediately raises prices has brought into being another school of thought which contends that variations in the supply of the precious metals are one of the most important factors in the progress of mankind. Sir Archibald Alison in his History of Europe attributed the decay of the Roman Empire to the contraction of the

circulating medium, and the reawakening of humanity to the discovery of the mines of Mexico and Peru. And thus theory, proceeding from the same assumption, arrives at two diametrically opposed conclusions, impelled by the taste and fancy of the theorizer. It is a subject on which taste and fancy can range unfettered by fact; for no one knows how much gold was in existence at any date given as the starting point, or how much has been produced since, or is being produced now, or how much is being absorbed by the arts and crafts, or, again, what are really the aggregate or average prices of commodities, since the most ingeniously devised Index Numbers can only be regarded as very interesting approximations. Other things being equal, it seems to be clear that an increase in the output of gold should cause a rise in prices by diminishing the buying power of the metal; but other things are seldom equal, and we have seen a decade in which the output was doubled and the prices of commodities, according to all available measurements, fell.

On the fascination exercised by gold, quite apart from money-grubbing vulgarities, there is no need to insist. The Greeks complimented the metal by applying the epithet golden to Aphrodite; every schoolboy, past or present, remembers the Horatian te fructu credulus aurea; and Ruskin has gone even further when he described gold as the "physical type of wisdom." This fascination goes far to account for the position which gold has won for itself as the only form of payment always and under all circumstances acceptable in economically civilized countries. Gold owes its importance to a convention, a sentiment, perhaps an absurdity; but its importance is thereby none the less real. In "The World's Gold," M. de Launay discusses the problems concerning the physical type of wisdom which are at present exercising those who attempt to peer into the economic future and draw inferences concerning the probable result of the great increase in the output of gold, which is one of the remarkable features of modern mining industry. He is exceptionally well equipped for this task, being gifted at once with technical and scientific knowledge of the subject, and with the imagination and insight so essential to the handling of such a problem, and so apt to be killed by technicalities and science. He has been fascinated by his subject to an extent which sometimes dazes his vision, as, for example, when he asserts that "gold is wealth and the whole of wealth." But these lapses are rare; if M. de Launay merely means that gold can be ex-

changed for any other form of wealth, he cannot be gainsaid, but he is expressing a truism so obvious that it seems out of place in his lively pages. He tells us all about the geological aspect of the question, the distribution of gold throughout this globe, the historical progress of mining by which the richer deposits are exhausted, and mankind has to fall back on rock which it would once have thought barren, and turn it, by improvement in mining practice and processes of extraction, into payable ore. So great and so recent has this improvement been that, "if we consider the greatest present gold-producing regions—the Transvaal, Kalgoorlie in West Australia, and Cripple Creek in Colorado—we see that in no case would profitable working have been possible thirty years ago." And having taken us through these scientific aspects of the matter, M. de Launay proceeds to a very interesting chapter on the "economy of gold," the title of which would perhaps be more correctly expressed as the economic aspect of gold. In this he discusses the possible economic effects of the great increase in the output which his previous pages have shown to be likely to be maintained, at least for the next thirty years. He brings to this question the quality most essential for its profitable discussion—namely, a recognition of the infinite complications which make it dangerous to dogmatize about it. He seems to incline to the view that the causes which have hitherto made the demand for gold keep pace with the increased output will probably continue, and that he does not endorse the common theoretical assumption that the increased output must necessarily result in a decline in the rate of interest, and a rise in general prices. It should be noted that the book contains several inaccuracies, or misprints, and no index.

Ten years ago the Canadian Northern railway possessed 100 miles of railroad, three locomotives, 80 cars, and 20 employees. At the present time the company possesses 3,345 miles of lines, 227 locomotives, about 9,000 cars, and employs 10,700 men. This is one of the evidences of the expansion of the Canadian West during the interval.

"Hurry up, Tommy!" called mother from downstairs. "We're late now. Have you got your shoes on?"

"Yes, mamma—all but one."—Everybody's Magazine

THE LIFE OF IAN MACLAREN

FVER since Dr. John Watson died it has seemed to those who knew him an absolutely necessary thing that his life should be written. While it was in a large measure true of him that the man was in the books which he left behind him, it was felt very strongly by all who had had the privilege of coming into contact with him—by those who had merely seen him and heard him no less than by his familiars—that, self-revealing as the books were, there was in the man himself a charm and brilliancy greater than ever had been communicated to them. When he died the great world grieved that there could never be another "Bonnie Brier Bush," but those to whom I have referred sorrowed most to know that never again would they feel the warm grasp of his hand, look upon that strong kindly face, or hear the voice to which men could not choose but listen, as it called them to gaiety or solemnity, to laughter or to tears. It was my privilege to meet Dr. Watson only once—on the last occasion in which he was in Belfast. But ever since the day on which I saw him first—a memorable day as it was in his life—that of the opening of Westminster College, Cambridge, I have been under the spell of his personality. I never missed an opportunity of hearing him preach, and although it would not be right to describe him as the greatest preacher I have ever heard, I can honestly say that there is no one whom I would have gone further to hear. Even with the slight knowledge that I had of him, I am prepared to affirm that there was a magnetism about him, about his manner and his converse, which was far more efficacious and pervasive than that which emanated from his books. In order to get a just estimate of his powers, it was essential that account should be taken of this. But how should a grace that was so elusive be preserved, how should those who had never seen Dr. Watson smile, had

never listened to his telling of a story, had never heard his voice in trembling pity or in withering scorn, be made to realize the infallible charm of the man himself. It was indeed difficult task, yet it was necessary that it should be essayed, and by universal consent there was no one who could attempt it with greater hope of success than the versatile journalist and man of letters, of whom in later years Dr. Watson, referring to the circumstances that led to the publication of the "Bonnie Brier Bush," wrote to Principal Dale—"Nicoll made me write." There is no one who reads Dr. Robertson Nicoll's life of his friend, published the other day by Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton, who will not confess that his work has been supremely well done. It is the best book that Dr. Nicoll has written. Inspired throughout by loving sympathy and wholehearted yet discriminating admiration, it is indeed a noble offering on the altar of friendship.

Dr. Nicoll has seized upon and given the prominence due to the salient element in Dr. Watson's personality—his Celtic temperament. That comes out clearly in his books, and, as I may be pardoned for recalling, was pointed out in this column over two years ago. It was fully realized and proudly acknowledged by Dr. Watson himself. It has interested me much to find that, while he was intellectually at the opposite pole from Roman Catholicism, the mystic element in Catholicism had a great fascination for him. I have heard him contend in sprightly mood—there is no harm in telling this now—that it is a mistake to try to convert the Irish to Protestantism; that to make them Protestants would only spoil them. Dr. Nicoll gives a striking example of the strength of Dr. Watson's sympathetic imagination in this respect. He was once in a Roman Catholic church in Italy, and got into conversation with a woman, whom he had previously watched as she engaged devoutly

in prayer. "Don't you," the woman asked of him, "ever pray to the Mother of God?" "No," said Watson, "for it seems to me that all you find which is holy and helpful and adorable in the character of that most revered and beautiful woman, all that and infinitely more I find in her Divine Son." "Yes, sir," she said wistfully, "I understand that, but you are a man, and you do not know how a woman needs a woman to pray to." "My dear good soul," said Watson, very gently, "Yes, yes, I understand. I think I know something of a woman's heart, of a woman's needs. I take back all I said. Forgive it, forget it. Do not let any word of mine stand between you and your prayers to the Mother of our Lord." Dr. Watson married, as many of my readers are aware, a Glasgow lady, a near relative of the distinguished Irish poet, whom Belfast counts one of her greatest sons, Sir Samuel Ferguson. This and other things led him to think a good deal about Ireland, and one deliverance of his on the subject is quoted—"If," he said, "the just and honorable, but perhaps over-sensitive and somewhat phlegmatic, persons who have in recent times had charge of Irish affairs, and have been trying to unravel the tangled skein, had appreciated the tricksy sprite which inhabits the Irish mind, and had made a little more allowance for people who are not moved by argument and the multiplication table, but are touched by sentiment and romance, as well as vastly tickled by the absurdity of things, they might have achieved greater success and done more good to a chivalrous, unworldly, quick-witted, and warm-hearted people." This saying is very characteristic, and if it does not contain the whole truth about Ireland it does embody a truth which is worthy of more consideration than it has received. It is not enough that he who tries to govern Irishmen should have a sense of humor, but I think it will be admitted that without that sense he will be very seriously handicapped.

Dr. Watson matured late. The writer of his biography states his belief that this was due to the silent conflict that in his earlier days proceeded within him between the somewhat narrow Evangelicalism in which he was reared and the broader views into which he afterwards entered. At Logiealmond his preaching was unequal, and depended upon the mood in which he was; he was subject to fits of acute depression. With all his brilliance he was curiously unequal to the end. Yet everything with which he took pains he did well. His best literary work was in his first books, over which he took immense trouble. To preaching, on the other hand, he became more devoted as he became more deeply conscious of the office of the sermon in Christian worship, and his preaching became every year more notable. To his doing of his best work a sympathetic atmosphere was essential, and he found it when, but not until, he settled in Liverpool. Sir Edward Russell says "that his strength lay in the many-sidedness of his sympathies. He could preach sermons which pleased the Evangelicals, sermons which pleased the Unitarians, sermons indicating great breadth, and sermons of such intensity and urgent appeal that they might have come from a flaming evangelist in the great revival." There have been few men of larger mental hospitality than Watson. He rejoiced in recognizing how much he had in common with men of every party. Watson was what he was by reason of the saving grace of humor. He was absolutely free from that disease, almost invariably the accompaniment of popularity, which is colloquially known as swelled head. He was always ready to make fun at his own expense. He counted it the chief defect in Mr. Gladstone's character, that he was devoid of the sense of humor, and when he heard that he was reading "The Bonnie Brier Bush" he wrote to Mrs. Stephen Wil-

liamson, "Hope the book will not make Mr. Gladstone weep for his eyes' sake." When Dr. Nicoll asked him to write a certain article for the *Expositor* he replied:

"My faith in human nature is, however, much shaken by the fact that the editor of the *Expositor*, who is supposed to be its friend and protector, has insisted upon a man whose mind is doddering devastating the pages of the *Expositor* with subject which has been adequately treated by eminent scholars, and about which the proposed writer knows very little more than a village parson. He is sorry to think that the days of the *Expositor*, a useful though didactic magazine, are so near an end, and humiliated that he has been chosen to give the coup de grace."

In another letter to Dr. Nicoll, after a reference to Morley's "Cromwell," which he had been reading, on which he passes judgment as a fine piece of writing, but as history not to be compared with Firth or Gardiner, he adds:

"Although this is a valuable remark, and contains news which might not otherwise reach your ears, I make no charge. I am that kind of man."

Dr. Nicoll dwells at length on Watson's gifts as a raconteur, which were certainly of the very greatest. "The charm of his talk," says his biographer, "largely depended upon his insight into human character, its joys, its sorrows, and its weaknesses. This peculiar insight and the power of mimicry which he inherited from his mother, together with the tones of his voice and the changing expressions of his face, put him in the front rank of talkers and after-dinner speakers." Several of his stories are given. Most of them are good to read, but one cannot help feeling how much their humor was enhanced by the manner in which they were told. It seems almost sacrilegious that any other than Dr. Watson himself should try to tell them.—"Quill," in Belfast Whig.

British Emigration Report

A RETURN to an order of the House of Commons for a copy of the statistical tables relating to emigration and immigration from and into the United Kingdom in the year 1907 and the report to the Board of Trade thereon have just been issued as a Parliamentary paper [292].

The report states that the numbers of inward and outward passengers of all classes and nationalities in and from non-European countries were 634,949 and 293,633 respectively, showing a balance of outward over inward passengers of 341,316. The figures for 1907 were the highest recorded, the number of outgoing passengers, that of incoming passengers, and the net number of outgoing passengers, being each in excess of the corresponding figures for any previous year. Of the total number of outgoing passengers, 110,041 were cabin passengers and 524,908 steerage passengers.

Assuming that the number of passengers who travelled for pleasure or for business reasons was about equal in each direction, it would appear that the net number of outgoing passengers roughly represents the number of actual emigrants, whether of British or foreign nationality, leaving the United Kingdom with the intention of settling in non-European countries. On this assumption the total number of "emigrants"—i.e., the total balance outward—appears as 341,316; the number of British and Irish "emigrants" appearing as 235,092, and the number of foreign "emigrants" as 109,857. The foreign "emigrants" were for the most part bound for the United States.

In 1907 there were 949,379 inward and 835,994 outward passengers between Great Britain and the Continent, showing a balance of inward passengers of 113,385. The passenger movement between this country and Europe was greatest in both directions in 1907 than in any previous year.

The passenger movement between the United Kingdom and non-European countries was largely a movement between Great Britain and other parts of the British Empire. There were 212,672 British outward passengers and 81,239 British inward passengers as between the United Kingdom and the overseas British possessions, showing an excess of 131,433 outward. Of foreigners there were 37,947 who left Great Britain for other parts of the Empire and 24,093 who came from our Colonies to the United Kingdom, showing an excess of 13,854 outward. During the year 366,396 persons went to the United States from Great Britain and 171,642 persons came from the United States (including 196,126 and 101,247 foreigners respectively), an excess outward of 194,754.

The information which the Board of Trade have statutory power to obtain with regard to the countries from and to which the passengers proceed consists of particulars as to the ports at which the incoming passengers embark and those at which the outgoing passengers contract to land. It is known that in the case of North America a number of passengers to and from Canada disembark and embark at ports in the United States, and that conversely a number of passengers to and from the United States disembark and embark at Canadian ports. As regards the outward movement, returns furnished by the courtesy

of shipping companies show that, during 1907, 2,287 British and 11,160 foreign passengers who contracted to land at ports in British North America were known to be proceeding to the United States; and that 4,750 British and 2,539 foreign passengers who contracted to land in the United States were known to be proceeding to British North America. These voluntary returns cannot be regarded as affording a complete account of the indirect passengers movement from the United Kingdom to British North America and the United States, and no corresponding returns are available in respect of the indirect inward movement, but the returns obtained are of interest as indicating that accurate conclusions as to the countries to and from which the passengers travel cannot be drawn from the statutory returns alone.

Of last year's outward passengers, 250,687, or 30 per cent., contracted to land at ports within the British Empire, 185,831 going to British North America, 23,204 to British South Africa, 25,067 to Australia and New Zealand, 8,601 to India and Ceylon, and 7,924 to other British Colonies and possessions. The remaining 384,262, or 61 per cent. of the total outward passengers, went to foreign countries, including 366,396, or 58 per cent., to the United States. As compared with 1906 these figures show an increase of 44,045 in the number of passengers to British North America, and an increase of 27,784 in the number to the United States. Of the British and Irish passengers outward, 212,672, or 54 per cent., are shown in the statutory returns to have contracted to land in countries within the British Empire, 38 per cent. going to British North America, 6 per cent. to British South Africa, 6 per cent. to Australia and New Zealand, 2 per cent. to British India and Ceylon, and the remainder to other British colonies and possessions. Forty-six per cent. went to foreign countries, including 43 per cent. to the United States. The number of British and Irish passengers to South Africa was 20,925, or 4,787 less than the number who returned thereto. The number of those who proceeded to British North America was 151,216, as compared with 114,859 in 1906, a number itself in excess of any previous figures, and the number of those who proceeded to the United States rose from 144,817 in 1906 to 170,264 in 1907. The number of foreign passengers to British North America was greater than in the three preceding years, but was still below the high figures of 1902 and 1903. The number to the United States rose slightly from 193,568 in 1906 to 196,126 in 1907.

As before stated, the number of outgoing passengers in 1907 was the greatest yet recorded. The total number rose from 557,737 in 1906 to 534,949 in 1907, an increase of nearly 14 per cent., largely, but not entirely, due to an increase in the number of British and Irish passengers. Of the total of 634,949, 89,286, or 14 per cent., were children of 12 years of age or less. Of the remaining 545,663, all described as "adults" for the purpose of the Merchant Shipping Acts, 350,023 were males, and 195,040 females. Of the total number of outgoing British and Irish passengers in 1907, English passengers formed 67 per cent., Scottish 17 per cent., and Irish 16 per cent., as compared with 68, 16, and 16 respectively in 1906.

In 1907 the net balance outward of British and Irish passengers was 235,092; the balance

outward to British North America being 117,525; to Australia and New Zealand, 13,806; and to the United States, 99,944. There was a balance inward from British South Africa of 4,787 persons, and a balance outward of 8,514 to other destinations. The net balance outward to all British possessions was 131,433, or 56 per cent. of the total; and to foreign countries 103,659, or 44 per cent.

WHEN NELSON PASSED

Some ten weeks after the sea fight in which he died victorious the body of the most noble Lord Horatio Nelson, Vice-Admiral of the White Squadron of the Fleet, was, says the Standard of Empire, brought home to the Royal Hospital for Seamen at Greenwich. All up and down the river that winter's day the bells were tolling, minute guns were booming, and colors flew half-mast high. The great iron Water Gates of the Hospital stood wide to receive the coffin. Between the stately palaces of dead Kings and Queens, past the central statue of King George the Second, up the steps to the terrace, the funeral train bore the hero into the Painted Hall. They laid him upon the catafalque set up on the dais, there to lie in state during four days. So Nelson came home from the sea, to the people of the sea, his own people.

On January 8, they took him away, in a storm of wind and rain. The coffin was brought by river to the Admiralty in a long procession of state barges, attended by nine Admirals, five hundred Greenwich Pensioners, and the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London, and received at Whitehall Stairs by Norway, King of Arms, with nine heralds and pursuivants. On the 9th the funeral went in procession to St. Paul's, where it may be said that England herself was visibly present.

But Nelson lay first of all among his own men, the men of the sea, who, like him, had worn ships thin beneath their feet in patrol and vigil, watching and chasing: men who walked naked into carnage, going joyful as to a festival; and who now, maimed and scarred, received their greatest captain, dead, in a palace, the gift of a Queen.

HINDOO AGITATORS IN NEW YORK

Within the past few months New York has, says the Post, become one of the most active centres of the Hindoo revolutionary party outside of India. Part of the bombs which were confiscated in Calcutta a few months ago, and some of the 42,000 rifles smuggled into India and Afghanistan (as was reported at the British Foreign Office), were undoubtedly shipped from this port. Scotland Yard and other detectives say they have tangible evidence to show that at least one large shipment of rifles was made from New York.

A southerner, hearing a great commotion in his chicken house one dark night, took his revolver and went to investigate.

"Who's there?" he sternly demanded, opening the door.

"Who's there? Answer or I'll shoot!"

A trembling voice from the farthest corner:

"Deed, sah, dey ain't nobody hyah 'ceptin us chickens."—Everybody's Magazine.

Borleigh—Yes, Miss Doris, I suffah dweadfully from insomnia, y' know.

Miss Doris (suppressing a yawn)—Did you ever try talking to yourself, Mr. Borleigh?—Boston Transcript.

The Antarctic Earthquakes

REVIEWING the physical observations of the National Antarctic Expedition, 1901-1904, with discussions by various authors, the London Times says:

This volume contains observations of tides, of pendulums swung to determine the force of gravity, of earthquakes, of aurorae, and of magnets. With regard to the tides, Sir George Darwin finds some curious unexpected results for which no reason can be assigned, but they are scarcely of general interest. The determinations of gravity show a slight excess over the theoretical value; a phenomenon which appears also, and to a greater extent, in the results obtained by Austrian observers in Australasia. The earthquake observations led to the detection of a new and extremely active centre of earthquake activity, sub-ocean, and lying between New Zealand and the winter quarters of the Discovery—say East longitude 160 degrees, South latitude 55 degrees. This new centre, so close to our antipodes, has a special interest for us in England, since shocks which diverge from it ultimately converge again in our neighborhood. The phenomenon is somewhat similar to that familiar in a "whispering-gallery," where a faint sound uttered at one focus is easily heard at the other, though it may not be audible in other parts of the hall owing to its diffusion. So an earthquake-shock occurring in this new centre of disturbance (which has been designated by the letter M) is recorded on the instruments at the Liverpool Observatory, or at Professor Milne's station in the Isle of Wight, though there may be no trace of it on the seismograph records at intermediate stations, where it is diffused round the globe. This curious phenomenon suggests more than one train of thought. Will it become, at some time in the future, easier for us to send a wireless telegram to New Zealand than to India? The signals emitted at any point are transmitted in all directions and become therefore rapidly weaker as the radius increases. But if they follow the surface of the globe the radius will not increase indefinitely. When the circle over which the signal spreads out has become a great-circle of the globe, it will contract again, and if the wireless signals can get so far, however emaciated, their vigor will begin to increase again by concentration, and may be sufficient at the antipodes to affect a receiving instrument. Such an experiment may be worth trying. But to guard against possible misconception it should be remarked that in the case of earthquake shocks, from which we started, the diffusion is not equal in all directions outwards; it favors some more than others, and this is another important result due to the Antarctic observations. If we ask sume for a moment that, in the region called M, there is a fault running in a direction continuous with New Zealand, then the shocks are more easily transmitted in directions at right angles to the fault, and less easily in the direction of it (i.e., towards and away from New Zealand). The earthquake observations of the Discovery have in fact turned out unexpectedly valuable.

There are some striking pictures of aurorae, but Mr. Bernacchi remarks that, on the whole, the displays, although very frequent, were extremely poor. An interesting feature of the magnetic observations is the determination of the South magnetic pole. This can be found by two independent methods. First, we may carry a needle round it and draw horizontal lines to show the direction in which the needle points; these lines should all meet in the pole. Secondly, we may seek the point where the needle points vertically downwards. Both methods were used and they gave remarkably accordant results, the pole being placed in South latitude 72 degrees 51 minutes S, and longitude 150 degrees 25 minutes E. The magnetic and tidal observations made by the Scottish Antarctic Expedition on the other side of the South Pole are repeated from the Scottish volume in the present, so that they may readily be compared with those of the Discovery.

In reviewing the meteorological observations of the Discovery a few months ago, we had occasion to express regret that the observers set out on this important expedition with little or no preliminary training. To what was then said it is only necessary to add that the observations in the present volume suffered in the same way. This must not be allowed to detract from the praise justly due to the observers, who accomplished a difficult task with remarkable skill and patience. But, nevertheless, it remains true, as Dr. Chree remarks, that in drawing conclusions from the observations, "due allowance must be made for the conditions under which the work was done. Those responsible for the expedition found themselves shortly before its departure without a physical observer. At the last moment Mr. L. C. Bernacchi consented to fill the breach, and in the very short time that remained he did all that was possible to obtain familiarity with the instruments." Mr. Bernacchi deserves sincere thanks for undertaking a difficult task in such conditions, and for the undoubted success he achieved; but what of those responsible for the expedition?

A DANGEROUS SPORT

Spearing the leopard from horseback, a sport upon which some of the Indian rajahs—and also some Europeans—are very keen, is an even more dangerous and exciting amusement than pig-sticking. The leopard is first trapped in a cage (baited with goat), and removed as soon as possible, so that it shall not have lost courage or activity before being "enlarged," or let go, on some open maidan or plain. Having been set at liberty, it is pursued by horsemen armed with ordinary boar spears, and generally gives a good gallop. It generally comes to bay and charges the riders, sometimes making good its spring, and landing on the horse's quarters—the usual mode of attack adopted by a leopard against horsemen. The frantic kicks and bucks of the horse soon unseat both leopard and rider, so that the killing of a leopard under these conditions is attended by no small amount of danger.

"So you sold that miserable old mule of yours!"

"Yessir," replied Mr. Erastus Pinkley;

"Doesn't it weigh on your conscience?"

"Well, boss, I done had dat mule on my mind so long it's kind of a relief to change off an' git 'im on my conscience."—Washington Star.

AN HOUR WITH THE EDITOR

CONSERVATION OF ENERGY

By the Conservation of Energy is meant what seems to be a demonstrable fact, namely, that there can be no increase or diminution of the forces, which exist in nature. A familiar example is that of producing a fire by rubbing two sticks together, in which case the force exerted in creating the friction is converted into heat. Of course, the scientific definition is much more involved than the above, but that is what it amounts to when expressed in popular language. A corresponding theory in the material world is the indistructibility of matter. You may alter matter, but you cannot destroy it. Thus take lec. This we may call, although the expression is not scientifically accurate, water in a metallic form; heat converts this into liquid water, and according as the heat increases or diminishes, we have the same material in the form of mist or steam. We may separate water into its constituent parts, and by heat we may rarify these apparently indefinitely; but in all these processes not a particle of matter is annihilated. It may become invisible and intangible by any means at our command; but it never becomes non-existent. It may be united with other things to form substances as different from water as we can imagine, but nothing is destroyed in the process. Therefore, scientific inquiry has reached the conclusion that nothing in force or matter can be created or destroyed. This does not necessarily have any relation to the original creation of both, about which, in the very nature of things, Science can have nothing to say.

From these premises let us draw a few suggestions—we cannot say conclusions. You smell a rose. What is the perfume? What becomes of it? For uncounted centuries roses have been giving off perfume, and innumerable myriads of other flowers have been "wasting their sweetness on the desert air." Where has this sweetness gone? Why is the air not redolent of the accumulation of perfumes? A singer gives forth a beautiful note. We hear it; we wonder at the exquisite loveliness of it. Its memory lingers with us. What becomes of the note and the sweetness of it, after our ears have ceased to thrill with its delightful sound? In what manifestation are the echoes of the ages concealed? Where are the pictures which the light has gathered up in all the long ages since the Creator spake the word and light beamed forth? Is there a conservation of these and the thousand other things which we cannot weigh, measure or confine? Of course these questions cannot be answered. They relate to the domain of the inexplicable with which we are surrounded. Yet the things referred to are just as real as anything else. The perfume is as real as the rose itself; the voice of the singer is as real as the singer herself; the thunders which shook the air a thousand years ago are as real as the air they shook; the pictures which the sun paints for our eyes are as real as the objects painted. Are these realities different from other realities in the sense that they can be annihilated? There is no use in looking in the books for an answer.

MAKERS OF HISTORY

As was mentioned in the last preceding article of this series, the credit to which Columbus is entitled as a Maker of History by reason of his discovery of America is in no way lessened by the possibility that other Europeans before his time set foot upon the Western Hemisphere. If others preceded him, their work of discovery perished with them so far as any effect it had upon the development of events in the Old World. There are many traditions and semi-historical accounts of the existence of a land beyond the Atlantic, which were current at and before the time of Columbus. Ignatius Donnelly collated some of those in his *Atlantis*, although in regard to this industrious delver into folklore it must be said that he was given to putting sufficient pressure upon the traditions to make them conform to his theories. But it is not necessary to rely upon Donnelly for these old stories, for they are to be found in many volumes and in many languages. For the earliest of them we must go to Plato, with whose account of Atlantis most people are more or less familiar. It is the most provoking thing in all literature for it tells just enough to cause an inexplicable desire to know more. Plato relates that Solon was told by an Egyptian priest that an island called Atlantis, inhabited a wealthy and warlike people existed beyond the Pillars of Hercules (Straits of Gibraltar) and was destroyed by earthquakes and floods nine thousand years before his time. This would be about eleven thousand years ago. In view of the evidence of the comparatively recent date of the last Glacial Period, there is nothing at all intrinsically improbable in the suggestion that such a cataclysm as the destruction of Atlantis might have taken place at the time mentioned. There are traditions of the Island of Antilla, the Island of the Seven Cities and the Island of the Holy Bishop Brandon, all of which were located some where in the Western Sea, according to the legends of the dwellers along the European Coast. The suburb of Bristol, known as Cathay, is thought to have been named by venturesome sailors, who found their way to China long before the days of Columbus, and in Lisbon there is a street named Almagrurin in memory of some Arab sailors, who not long after the Moorish conquest of Spain boldly struck out across the Atlantic and discovered strange lands. A Welsh tradition says that Madoc, a prince of that country, discovered the western continent in 1170, and it is claimed that a Welsh colony settled in the country. There is much testimony to the effect that at least one Indian tribe spoke Welsh, but it is not very conclusive, although it has been established that the Mandan Indians, who became extinct from smallpox in 1838, a small tribe having little in common with their neighbors, were much whiter than the other aborigines, had canoes closely resembling the old Welsh coracles and spoke a language unlike that of any other Indians. According to Nleolo Zeno, who wrote in 1558, one of his ancestors in 1380, discovered a large island in the Sea of Darkness, that is the Atlantic, and carried on a considerable trade with that country. The story of the Zeno family is told with great circumstantiality, but, although it is confirmed in some particulars, it is in others so at variance with the known facts of geography that little credence can be given to it. As the story was not given to the world until more than sixty years after the first voyage of Columbus, it will naturally be viewed with much suspicion.

The above questions are necessarily purely speculative, yet they relate to things which are as real as the earth beneath our feet and the stars which shine above us. Apparently they are unanswerable, yet they seem to be useful, because they indicate the exceedingly narrow limits of our knowledge. And this brings us to a point, which has often been touched upon in this section of the Colonist, namely, the assumption which many of us are ready to make that, because we ourselves do not know a thing, it cannot be true. We do not claim this in regard to matters of history, calculation, chemistry or any of the so-called sciences. In matters of this kind we are content to admit that we know very little. It is only when we speak of the other domain, the domain in which God seems to be manifest as a spirit and man feels a consciousness that he has in some mysterious manner been made in the image of the Deity, that we claim to have reached that acme of knowledge, which enables us to say that the things, which we personally have not experienced, cannot possibly be true.

AN ORIGIN OF SIN

Whence comes the proneness of humanity to do things which it ought not to do? The question is not very easily answered. It is exceedingly difficult, if not wholly impossible with the limited intelligence which men possess, to reconcile wrong-doing with the existence of an All-wise, All-merciful and All-powerful Deity, so we may abandon the question at the outset, for only inextricable confusion will result from an endeavor to solve it. We must accept things just as we find them. They are none the less real because we are unable to account for them. We are taught that sin is hateful to God, and that one of its consequences is death. Into a discussion of this phase of the matter, it is useless to enter. We know that certain acts are evil in their effects upon ourselves and our neighbors. From the standpoint of humanity they are sinful because they are in violation of those laws which mankind recognize as necessary for the welfare of the human race. Tried by this test everything, which is condemned or enjoined by the Ten Commandments; is sinful. Take for example the offence of stealing, which may be defined as the taking of the property of another with the intent to deprive him of the benefit thereof. This definition is wide enough to fit every species of this wrong, from picking a pocket up to stealing a franchise. No argument is necessary to convince any one that acts of this nature are prejudicial to the welfare of humanity. Therefore there was a law against stealing long before any one thought of ascribing the command, "Thou Shalt Not Steal," to divine origin, and, if we were beginning to form society over again this is one of the first laws we would adopt.

If the traditions of mankind are at all trustworthy there was a period when the conditions of life upon the earth were exceedingly arduous. The Icelandic Sagas tell of the age "when brother warred against brother and the earth was filled with anguish." Now if we can conceive of the existence of a condition of things when the struggle to maintain life against the adverse influence of nature was intensely acute, we

will readily appreciate how self-preservation, which we are told is the first law of nature, would assert itself in its worst forms. Self would be the dominating principle of human action and selfishness would rule mankind. There would be no scope for mercy, no thought of justice, no room for charity. Struggling face to face with death men would lose all thought of everything except of how to preserve life. On the other hand if we can suppose a state of things under which the conditions for the preservation of life are ideal, the instinct of self-preservation would have no occasion to assert itself, and selfishness remaining dormant there would be no incentive to do those things which are hurtful to others. Hence there would be no sin in the world, regarding sin from the purely human point of view.

If, therefore, there ever was a time in human history when men lived under Edenic conditions, it

Famous Frenchmen of the Eighteenth Century

XV.

(N. de Bertrand Lugrin.)

TALLIEN

The Death of Louis XVII.

When Tallien for a short time assumed the reins of control, the axe of the Convention fell with less frequency. This was due, so historians tell us, to the influence over him of Madame Fontenay, who after her divorce was known as Therese Caburus. She had been one of the first of the prisoners to be liberated immediately following the execution of Robespierre. He seemed all at once to revive in the hearts of the French people, and they felt that a brighter day was about to dawn for them. Carrier, who has been held responsible for the wholesale murders at Vendee and Nantes, was at length called to account for his crimes. He posed as a martyr to his country rather than her persecutor, and in his defense likened himself to Scævola, Socrates, Cleero and Cato for the intensity of his patriotism. He showed no repentance for the horrible executions of which he had been the cause, and heard his condemnation pronounced with an unmoved countenance. Tallien in a speech before the people advocated the abolition of the Reign of Terror. "I make," said he, in conclusion, "this sincere avowal: I would prefer to see at liberty twenty aristocrats, whom we might seize again tomorrow, rather than see a single patriot remaining in captivity. . . . If we wish to see at every step a snare, in every house a spy, in every family a traitor, assassins in the tribunal, all of our citizens tortured by the executions of some, all society divided into two classes, the persecutors and the persecuted, those who spread fear, and those who feel it; such is the art of ruling by terror. Does it appear to be regular, free and humane government?" It was through his efforts that the liberty of the press was again established. He was the acknowledged head of the Thermidionians, between whom and the famous Jacobins there now arose a fierce struggle. An attempt was made to assassinate Tallien, and the Thermidionians made this an excuse to denounce the club. Since the death of Robespierre the power of the Jacobins had been slowly but surely weakening. They endeavored valiantly to regain their one-time prestige, but the public, vacillating as usual, had turned against them. The Convention, yielding to popular pressure, proposed the suspension of the sittings of the Society of Jacobins.

But Tallien can scarcely be given the credit for the abolishment of all the criminal customs, nor for the inaugurating of all the reforms incident upon his direction of affairs, though history has described him as one of the most notable and influential men of France during the first few years following the death of Robespierre. Subsequent and previous events prove to us that Tallien had very little real force of character and no sense whatever of morality. He married Madame Fontenay, and there is little doubt but that her influence over him had much to do with the course he followed afterwards. Moreover, times had changed, and Tallien perceived that the populace was growing sick of bloodshed and of the interminable executions that bore no beneficial results. It was not a difficult matter to bring about the abolition of the Revolutionary Tribunal and the suppression of the Jacobin Club, for the despairing people were ready to further any cause that would establish a different order of things in anarchic France. They even made no objection to the proposal to recall many of the outlawed deputies, among them a number of the once-powerful Girondins. A certain amount of religious liberty began to be tolerated, many priests and others of a religious order were set free, and mass was permitted to be read in the churches.

One day in June, 1794, while the Convention was sitting a despatch was read to the assembly, concerning the capitulation of Luxembourg. At the end of the despatch was a curt postscript announcing the "death of the son of Capet." That was all, and no demonstration followed the reading. The king of France had died that morning, he whose grandsons had made their country one of the greatest among nations, and in all that great assembly of men there was not one so poor as to do his memory reverence.

Time, however, cannot let the world forget the tragic life and death of the son of Louis XVI., as long as romance lives to awaken sympathy in the human breast.

The little prince has been the subject of many a song and story, many a drama, the enacting of which has brought tears to the eyes and awakened indignation in the heart, for though history states quite emphatically that he died during his imprisonment, there are many who believe otherwise, and that he lived to grow to manhood and become the hero of numerous adventures. Whatever may be the real facts, and it is probable that we shall never know them, the story that history tells is pitiful enough.

On the 3rd of October, 1793, he was separated from his mother, and given by Marat into the charge of a shoemaker, one Simon, an infamously cruel man, who had as his one idea the destroying in the royal child of all sense of delicacy, culture and refinement, and the bringing down of him to his own base level. At first, before the boy's spirit had been utterly broken, he rebelled at this terrible treatment, and Simon went to the Committee of Public Safety.

"The young cub grows insolent," he said. "I know how to break him in, but if he should die, I am not responsible for it. Shall I kill him?" "No." "Poisson him?" "No." "Transport him?" "No." "Get rid of him?" To this last question there was no reply, and Simon knew he was free to act according to his own discretion.

The course the brutal jailer followed had its effect upon the little prince. It weakened him mentally and physically, and he soon learned to suffer without complaint. But his moral strength did not fail, and he never lost his faith in the God to whom his mother had taught him to pray. Simon used threats, punishments, sneers in vain; Little Louis said his prayers until the end.

When he was taken from the dungeon in which he had been confined after Simon had been given a place on the Revolutionary Tribunal, he was found to be in a dying condition, and to all questions that were put to him he had only one answer: "I wish to die." From very pity his jailers tried to be kind to him, but all gentleness was quite beyond the little lad's comprehension; he saw only in such expressions a new means to entrap him into saying or doing something that might merit a cruel punishment. Simon had done his work completely. He had destroyed the child, mind and body, and in a mercifully short time the poor little spirit was free. He died on the 8th of June, 1794.

The more these stories are considered the greater the fame of Columbus appears. It is notable that in every instance the alleged discoveries were made by accident, except in the case of the Arabs, and that these men actually reached America is open to a very great deal of doubt. Columbus, on the other hand, set

out with deliberate purpose to find the further shore of the Sea of Darkness. He trusted himself to the easterly trade wind and it bore him to the object of his quest. As Bullen points out in "Our Heritage of the Seas," it was this East wind and its complement the West wind, which blows across the ocean a little further north, that made possible the discovery of the New World and the successful return of the adventurers.

THE STORY TELLER

Santa Claus awoke from a long sleep, one frosty day in November, and watched the successful candidates go by.

"What are you smiling at?" said the Spirit of 1908. "They laugh at my whiskers and hair," said the old chap, as he reached for a red muffler, "but they are the real back numbers."

Little Clara's parents often discuss reincarnation, and the small maiden has acquired some of the phraseology.

"Mamma," she said one day, "my kitten must have been a paper of pins in a previous state of existence."

"Why do you think so?" asked her mother. "Because I can feel some of them in her toes yet," was the logical reply.

One of the foremen on a railroad has a keen Gaile wit. One warm afternoon, while walking along the line, he found one of his men placidly sleeping on the embankment. The boss looked disgustedly at the delinquent for a full minute and then remarked:

"Slape on, you lazy sapling, slape on, fur as long as you slape you've got a job, but when you wake up you ain't got none."

Evidently our children in Revelstoke have a sense of humor which in the following incident is particularly noticeable besides being very significant. It appears that the teacher had been giving a lesson on wild animals and had been explaining all about the rhinoceros, and after a little pause, said, "Now, can any of you name any other things that have horns and are dangerous to get near?" A sharp pupil answered, "Yes, ma'am, an automobile!"—Revelstoke Herald.

"You are not going to stay in town late tonight, are you, John?"

"Not very late, dearest. I have to help put a man through the third degree at the lodge. I'll come straight home as soon as it's over."

(Kindly, but firmly): "If you can repeat the pass word, 'Six slim slick saplings,' distinctly when you come home from the lodge, John, the servant will admit you; and if you can't, you needn't ring. You'll stay outside all night, my dear."

John came home early.—Illustrated Bits.

Several citizens of a small Canadian town were discussing a departed sister, who had been given to good deeds but was rather too fond of dispensing sharp-spoken advice.

"She was an excellent woman," said the deceased lady's pastor, "she was constantly in the homes of the poor and afflicted. In fact she was the salt of the earth."

"She was more than that," remarked an indolent, Twentieth-Century Rip Van Winkle. "She was the vinegar, the pepper and the mustard as well. She was a perfect cruet-stand of virtues."

A story comes from Nova Scotia about a fervent Tory who was greatly disappointed in the result of the recent Dominion Election and who went about, declaring that the country was going clear to the "bow-wow's."

"Don't be so down-hearted, man," said the rector, who, though a follower of Fielding, was disposed to comfort the disconsolate brother, "the Lord will be with His people."

"That's what I've been hoping ever since 1896," said the pessimistic politician, "but sometimes it seems as if Laurier had scared every one else from the job of looking after Canada."—Canadian Courier.

Several good men and true went down to the City of Brantford years ago and in the course of their visit at the leading hotel of Telephone Town, one of them, a Maclean and a Highlander, became intensely animated and then took occasion to mar somewhat the features of an innocent acquaintance. Friends interferred and the Maclean was reproached for his display of a war-like spirit. He refused to repent, however, and explained in fine historic fashion.

"Why shouldn't I attack him? He's fought but a Montie and it was Montie that betrayed Wallace." Just a trifle of a few centuries but the enemy of the days of Edward I. is not entirely forgotten in the days of Edward VII.

A suffragette sneered at Mrs. Humphry Ward's queer logic the other day. "I know the prissy lady was against votes for women," she said. "At a lunch of suffragettes in New York, by means of a parable she pointed out her belief that the immediate home circle, not the distant polling booth or Senate chamber, was the true feminine sphere of usefulness. We didn't applaud. I assure you."

"She said an aged Scot told his minister that he was going to make a pilgrimage to the Holy Land."

"And whiles I'm there," said the pilgrim, complacently, "I'll read the Ten Commandments aloud frar the top o' Mount Sinai."

"Saunders," said the minister, "tak' my advice. Bide at home and keep them."

Mrs. Blank knew that the girl was raw, but she had engaged her for that reason, feeling that by careful instruction she might be able to develop Norah's latent possibilities into fairly expert handling of the affairs in her dining-room. Taking her into the dining-room, she showed her in detail where everything was, from the salt-cellars to the fish forks; initiated her into the mysteries of the china-closet, and otherwise gave her a pretty comprehensive first lesson in Domestic Economy.

"Now, as dinner, Norah," she went on, "we always begin with oysters on the shell. Mr. Blank is very fond of them."

"Yis, ma'am," said Norah, a gleam of intelligence lighting up her blue eyes. "And do I be after puttin' on th' noot-crackers wid 'em?"

"Noot-crackers?" demanded Mrs. Blank. "What for?"

"To break open th' isthers, ma'am," explained Norah. "Sure they do be hard tings to crack wid yer teeth."

Rosecrans W. Pillsbury, of New Hampshire, who has been defeated twice for the Republican nomination for Governor, turned up at his office bright and early on the morning after his second rejection by the party convention, and told his friends this story:

A man was once walking along the street when a door flew open and a man came bumping down the steps to the sidewalk. Picking him up the pedestrian asked what was the matter.

"That's my club in there," said the projectie. "It's a political club; there are nine Jones men, and I'm for Smith. They threw me out. But don't worry, I'm going in and clean 'em all out. You stand here and count 'em."

He went, and sure enough, in a minute the door burst open, and a figure cleared the steps without touching.

"One!" said the spectator, holding up an index.

"Hold on!" cried the prostrate one; "don't begin to count yet. This is only me again!"

One of Lord Carmarthen's future constituents once asked the youthful candidate his opinion upon some abstruse question of which he knew nothing.

"Let him alone!" cried another derisively; "don't you see he's nothing but a baby?"

"What do you think?" reiterated his inquirer, heedless of the interruption and determined to have an answer.

"I think," said Lord Carmarthen, with ready wit, "that it is high time for all babies to be in bed;" and so saying gathered up his papers and disappeared from the platform.</p

The Victoria Collegiate School Cadet Corps

A GOOD DEAL has been written of late about the armed forces of the Dominion, and much has been said about our citizen soldiers one way and another, yet there is another branch of the armed forces of which we hear very little, and see even less, the branch referred to is that formed by the Cadet Corps of the Dominion, and there are at the present time something like 160 Cadet Corps in existence, some of them are formed into Battalions of four or more companies, one Battalion having ten companies; there is also more than one corps of Mounted Cadets, and one Engineer Corps, but the majority consists of only one company of Infantry, establishment somewhere between 40 and 50 strong.

In the province of British Columbia there are six Cadet Corps, distributed as follows:

No. 101, Vancouver College at Vancouver.
No. 108, Victoria Collegiate School at Victoria.

No. 112, Victoria College at Victoria.
No. 160, Rossland School, at Rossland, B.C.
No. 170, University School at Victoria.
No. 177, Armstrong Cadet Corps at Armstrong, B.C.

As will be seen, the headquarters of three of the above Corps are in the city of Victoria, but so little is known of them that we might almost think there are no Cadets in existence.

The Senior Corps in the city is No. 108, the one we purpose to deal with at this time, and we trust in giving a brief sketch of this particularly smart Corps of school-boys, we shall be placing before our readers something new and interesting.

No. 108 Cadet Corps owes its origin to the energy and untiring exertions of the Head Master, Mr. J. W. Laing, M.A., and is formed by the scholars of the Victoria Collegiate School, an educational institution of this city which is well-known throughout the length and breadth of the province, and even beyond its borders.

Any one not well versed in military matters may be inclined to think that the Cadet Corps are merely play and pastime; but we would remind those that think so, that they are very wide of the mark; if such a state of things did exist in other corps, which we greatly doubt, we are most positive in saying that nothing of the sort exists in No. 108, for as regards the discipline in this Corps, it would be hard to beat it even among regular soldiers. True, they are only school-boys, and everyone knows that all strong, healthy school-boys are full of frolic and fun, as they should be, but once they don their uniforms, they become soldiers in every sense of the word, subject to proper military discipline, and they take a great pleasure in moulding themselves into soldiers.

The Cadet Corps are under the orders of, and are governed by, the Department of Militia and Defence of the Dominion, the appointment of all officers in the cadets are made by the order of the Minister of Militia, the officers of the Corps being selected from the scholars. The origin of No. 108 dates away back to the 2nd of May, 1904, and ever since its formation it has forged ahead until, it is safe to say, it enjoys the enviable reputation of being one of Canada's smartest and most efficient Cadet Corps.

The first members who signed the roll and signified their willingness to join the Cadet Corps are as follows, and among them several names are well-known in this city: W. C. Todd, E. D. Todd, A. Pitts, H. J. Phair, W. Busk, W. B. McConnell, A. P. Bennett, P. McQuade, E. M. McQuade, H. E. Wake, R. Hill, H. P. C. Walker, W. H. Munroe, F. C. Pauline, C. M. Spencer, A. H. Spencer, D. Martin, C. E. Martin, D. Galt, A. S. Hanham, R. B. Barnes, R. F. Barnes, G. B. Blizzard, R. Stirring, H. Y. Stebbins, W. H. Cameron, E. Parry, F. Place, J. Place, J. Peters, C. H. Perry, S. Crowder, N. B. Seabrook, C. T. Drake, V. M. Lawson, C. Holden, C. Harrison, A. Newcombe, J. Pinder, L. Bell, B. Combe, A. Raynor, H. Stoltart, W. J. Cole, P. H. Stebbins, G. S. Davys and W. G. Cook.

The first officers in the Corps were Captain A. M. Bell, and Lieutenants P. Stebbins and W. McConnell. The Corps now being duly formed with its officers, and a proper complement of non-commissioned officers, it was necessary to have a drill instructor, and a very capable man was found in Sergeant J. Caven, of the Fifth Regiment, C.G.A., who was appointed to the position, and the Cadets were drilled twice a week.

Uniforms were now provided for the Cadet Corps, consisting of dark blue serge Norfolk suit of jacket and knickers, with adjustable scarlet shoulder-straps, blue putties, and blue forage cap with a yellow band and button on top of crown, and a chin strap.

These forage caps were shortly afterwards changed for a blue cloth field-service cap regulation pattern, with yellow lace and two brass buttons in front.

On November 22, 1904, the Cadet Corps was supplied with the following arms and equipment from the Ordnance Department at Victoria, B.C.: 50 Martini-Henry rifles, 50 bayonets and scabbards, 50 black leather waistbelts, 50 black leather ammunition pouches, 50 black leather frogs, 50 black leather rifle slings.

On April 20, 1905, Sergeant R. O. Clarke, Fifth Regiment, C.G.A., was appointed drill instructor to the Cadet Corps, vice Sergeant J. Caven, resigned.

On March 28, 1905, authority was granted to exchange the black leather equipment of

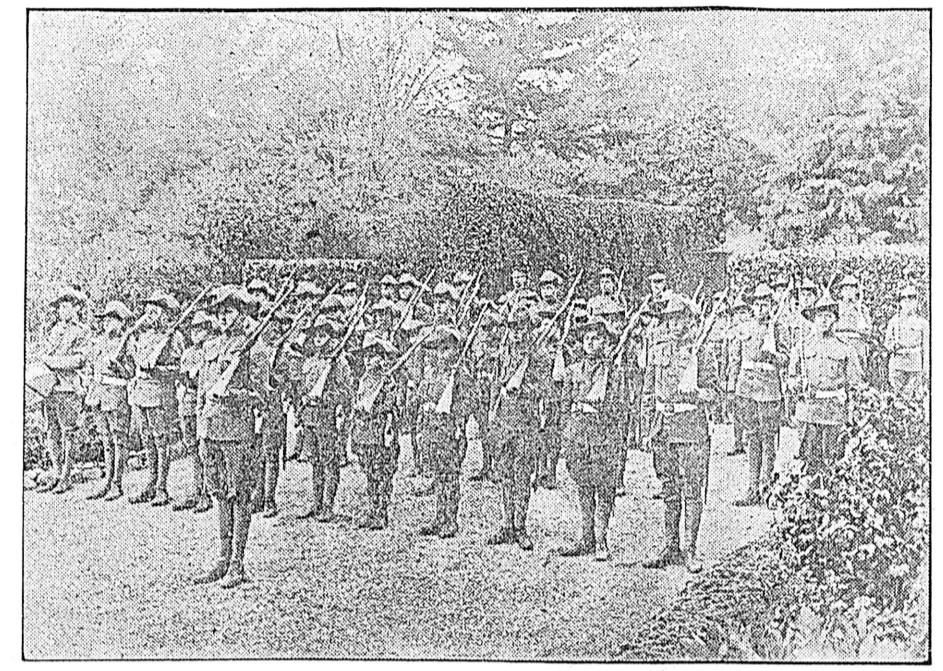
the Cadet Corps for white buff leather, which was carried out on May 28, 1905.

The officers of the Cadet Corps were now supplied at the expense of the school, with white leather waistbelts with sword slings attached, also regulation swords, and a white leather cross-belt with black patent-leather pouch for the captain.

The annual inspection of the Cadet Corps took place on Friday, June 14, 1906, on the school recreation grounds. The Corps paraded

was when it was called upon to form a Guard of Honor to His Excellency the Governor-General upon the occasion of his visit to Victoria in 1906. A reproduction of the account will bear repeating.

"The Cadet Corps paraded under arms at 2 p.m. on September 14, 1906, for the purpose of taking part in the Guard of Honor formed by the Fifth Regiment, C.G.A., on the occasion of the visit of His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada.



46 strong, all ranks under command of Captain L. A. Wilmot, with Lieutenants Barnes and Wilkinson. Captain P. Elliston, R.C.A., was the inspecting officer who performed the duty for Colonel J. G. Holmes, D.O.C., M.D. 11.

The company was formed up in two ranks and received the inspecting officer with a "General Salute" presenting arms. The ranks were closely inspected and great praise was given the boys for the very smart and clean manner they had turned out, everyone being in uniform, with the accoutrements polished up and looking very neat.

The company marched past with fixed bayonets, which was very creditably performed, after which they were formed into sections and went through several movements.

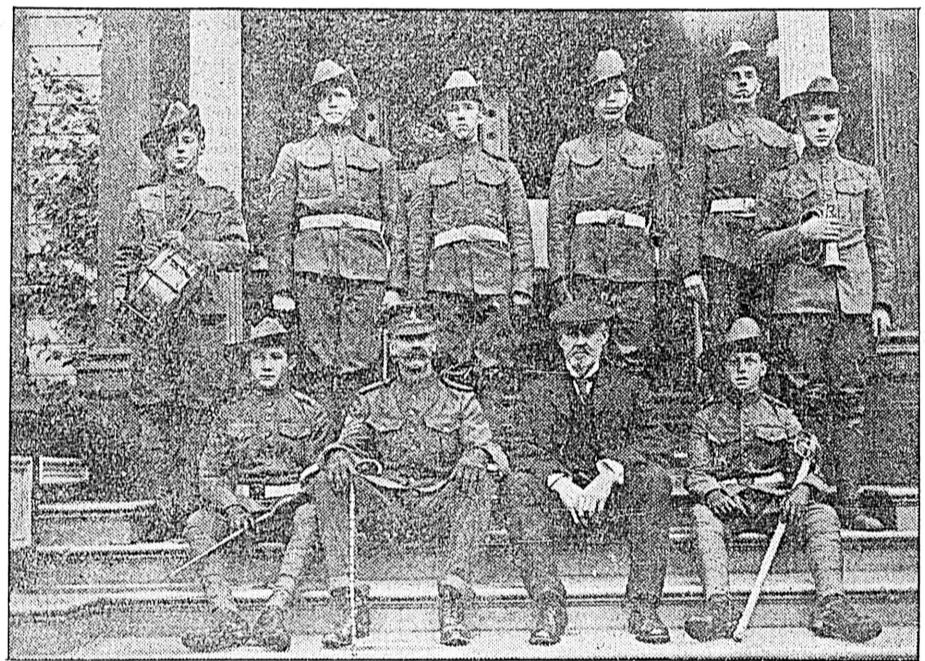
Skirmishing was next carried out, and a plan of attack was formed by the inspecting officer, the sections opened out in extended order and advanced in rushes, firing rapidly until within 100 yards of the enemy, when bayonets were fixed and the final assault made by a brilliant charge, which brought the inspection to a close.

Captain Elliston very highly complimented the whole of the Cadets, and in particular Captain Wilmot for the efficient manner and ability he had shown as a commander.

The foregoing account of the inspection of this particularly smart Cadet Corps will show at once that although they are only school-boys, their military training is in no way neglected, and they get every bit as much training as the majority of any regiments of the active militia.

The Cadet Corps sustained a severe loss at the end of the summer term, 1906, when Captain L. A. Wilmot retired from the Collegiate School, thereby resigning his commission. It was remarkable how young Wilmot, schoolboy of 16 years, had learned his drill and acquired the knack and ability of commanding without shyness or hesitation, so common to boys placed in such a position.

A further proof of the high standard of efficiency gained by No. 108 Cadet Corps



From Left to Right, Back Row—Drummer F. G. Sherborne, Sergt. W. C. Ross, Sergt. G. B. Proctor, Sergt. H. B. Scharschmidt, Sergt. J. Smith, Bugler K. Macdonald.

From Left to Right, Front Row—Lieut. J. A. Grant, Staff-Sergt. Clarke, R. C. A.; J. W. Laing, M. A.; Headmaster; 2nd Lieut. P. Smith.

"Captain T. H. Wilkinson was in command, with Lieutenants G. S. Davys and W. A. Cameron, two sergeants and 28 rank and file."

"The Governor-General had expressed a wish to see the Cadets of the city and Mr. Laing, the Head Master, was communicated with upon the subject, and the offer was accepted to conform to the Governor-General's wishes.

"The chief difficulty lay in the necessary preparation for such an event, and the ma-

chinery was at once set in motion for the required rehearsals.

"The boys returned to school on September 10 and the Governor-General was coming on the 14th, so the drill inspector had the boys at drill on the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th and very soon licked them into shape, and great credit must be given to the new boys for the very smart manner in which they picked up the movements and were able to take their places in the ranks with boys who had already learned their drill.

"The company marched to the Drill Hall and fell in to the left of the regimental Guard of Honor, and after a final inspection the whole marched to the C. P. R. landing on Belleville street, headed by the Fifth Regiment band.

"The boys appeared very smart on parade, the uniforms were neat and clean, the belts well-pieced and everything polished up as it should be.

"Exactly at 4 p.m., amid the booming of saluting guns, the tooting of whistles and the shouts of welcome by the multitude of people, the Dominion Government steamer "Quadra" drew alongside the wharf and a landing was made by the Vice-Regal party, and when His Excellency arrived at the end of the C. P. R. landing he was received with a "Royal Salute," the troops and Cadets presenting arms and the band playing the first six bars of the National Anthem.

"After sloping arms, His Excellency inspected the Guard and expressed himself as highly pleased with the Cadets, and when passing along the front rank he took a rifle from one of the boys and remarked that it was far too heavy and most unsuitable for Cadets.

"The Vice-Regal party then entered carriages, and proceeded to the Parliament buildings.

"The Cadets marched back to the Drill Hall

"To the Officer Commanding Victoria Collegiate School Cadet Corps:

"I am directed by the District Officer Commanding to convey to you his appreciation of the exceedingly smart way in which the Cadets of your school formed up on the occasion of His Excellency the Governor-General's arrival in Victoria on the 14th inst.

"Further, I am to inform you that great credit is due to the officers and Cadets of the Corps in attaining such a high standard of efficiency.

"(Signed) P. ELLISTON, R.C.A., D.S.A., M.D. No. 11."

The Canadian Military Gazette of Ottawa in the October number also published an account of the Guard of Honor, heading the account with "Well Done Young Canada."

Two Martini-Metford carbines and gallery ammunition were now issued to the Cadet Corps from the Ordnance Department, and the biggest boys came to the Drill Hall once a week for rifle practice on the miniature range. Great interest was taken in the shooting, and some of the boys were making fairly good scores.

Colonel J. G. Holmes, D.O.C., M.D. 11, offered two prizes, one for the best shot, and one for the best-drilled Cadet.

The prize for efficiency in the ranks was won by Lance-Corporal P. Smith. The prize consists of Lt. Col. Geo. T. Dension's book, "Soldiering in Canada," as well as a gold badge. Cadet W. Copeland ran P. Smith so close in the award that the Head Master presented him with a silver efficiency badge. Cadet H. Bird was highly commended.

The annual inspection of the Cadet Corps took place on June 10, 1907, by Captain P. Elliston, R.C.A., D.S.A., M.D. 11. The nature of the inspection was almost a repetition of the one held last year, with the usual general salute followed by a march past in column and then in quarter-column with fixed bayonets.

The half company commanders, Lieutenants Davys and Cameron, respectively, were called upon to drill their half company.

At the close of the inspection Captain Elliston spoke a few words complimenting Captain T. H. Wilkinson and also the two subaltern officers upon the very efficient manner in which the company was handled.

He was also pleased to note a decided improvement in the drill of the Cadets on the whole.

It is very doubtful if there is another Cadet Corps in the Dominion with such a record as No. 108, for besides forming a Guard of Honor to His Excellency the Governor-General, it has also done duty as a Guard of Honor to Royalty, and this event took place on the occasion of the visit to Victoria of H. I. H. Prince Fushimi of Japan.

The event took place at Government House on June 23, 1907. The Prince was very pleased to see the boys and thanked them personally for their courtesy in turning out to receive him.

This corps is not only a highly efficient corps at drill, but it is also a good shooting corps. The boys can use their rifles, and there is no hesitation in saying that some of the boys are crack shots, when a large percentage of the scores are between 20 and 24 out of a possible 25, and on more than one occasion the possible has been made. This is on the miniature rifle range at the Drill hall. But the boys were not satisfied with the indoor shooting, they were eager for the real thing on the rifle range, so the Government has issued to them a few of the new Ross rifles and 50 rounds of service ammunition per boy of 15 years and over, and now they may be seen on Saturday mornings firing at Clover Point range.

They have fired only once so far, so of course high scores were not expected, however there was a 20, two 25 each, a 23, and other scores all the way down to 12, this being out of a possible 35, seven shots at 200 yards. This is not at all bad for a start.

As regards the rifles the cadets were using for drill, it was found that the Martini-Henry was much too heavy and long for the boys, so the Government has now issued to the cadets a converted Snider Carbine, in place of the rifle, and it is much more suitable, as it is only about 5 pounds in weight.

A vast improvement has been made to the Cadets in the way of uniforms, the old blue serge uniform has been discarded, and now the boys have a proper military tunic and pants of khaki, with putties, and they wear a slouch felt hat looped up at the left side in which they look very smart and soldierlike, and they take a great interest in keeping their accoutrements clean and in good order.

The pictures shown with this sketch of the Cadets are from a photograph taken in the grounds of the Collegiate School by Mr. H. J. Davis, one of the masters.

Anyone who has read this brief account of No. 108 Cadet Corps will see at once that it is not all play, it is real business while they are on parade, and when once they put on their uniforms and attend their drill.

Military training will not hurt a boy of any age, on the contrary it will make him more manly, more obedient, more respectful to his Masters, and feel proud of himself, knowing, as he does, that the little he is doing in his own little way, is done for the good of our great and glorious Empire.

In conclusion, we say, "Well Done, Young Canada," and three hearty cheers for No. 108 Cadet Corps.

The Thanks of Count Leo Tolstoy

THE following letter appeared in a recent issue of the London Times:

Sir,—When, some months before the date, I heard of my friends' intention to celebrate my 80th birthday, I announced in print that I much wished that they would do nothing of the sort.

But what I had not at all expected happened—namely, that from the last days of August to the present time I have been, and still am, receiving from most various sides such flattering greetings that I feel it necessary to express my sincere gratitude to all those persons and institutions who have addressed me so amicably and kindly.

I thank all the universities, town councils, Zemstvo councils, educational establishments, societies, alliances, groups, clubs, fellowships, and staffs of newspapers and magazines who have sent me addresses and greetings. I also thank all my friends and acquaintances, both in Russia and abroad, who remembered me on that day. I thank all those whom I do not know personally, of very various social position, including prisoners in gaols and exiles, who have greeted me with equal cordiality. I thank all the youths, maidens, and children

who have sent me their congratulations.

I also thank for their good wishes those members of the clerical calling who have greeted me; and the fact that there are very few such makes me value their greetings the more highly. I also thank those who, together with their congratulations, have sent me beautiful presents.

I heartily thank all who have greeted me, especially those (the majority) who, quite unexpectedly to me and to my great joy, have expressed in their addresses full agreement, not with me, but with those eternal truths which, as best I could, I have tried to express in my writings. Among these I was particularly pleased to find a majority of peasants and workmen.

Excusing myself for my inability to reply separately to each institution and person, I ask all to accept this announcement as an expression of my sincere gratitude to all who during these days have expressed their kind feelings towards me, for the joy they have given me.

September 17-30. LEO TOLSTOY.

In the month of June a congress of the representatives of the Russian periodical press

in honor of Count Leo Tolstoy met at St. Petersburg to consider the most appropriate way of commemorating the forthcoming anniversary of Count Tolstoy's 80th birthday, which falls on August 28 (September 10 N. S.) of this year. It was resolved, amongst other proposals, to publish a collection of articles by leading Russian and foreign authors, artists, statesmen, and politicians, communicating their views on the works of the renowned Russian writer.

Granting that the number of critical essays on Tolstoy that have appeared in various languages is already very considerable, still the present occasion would seem most appropriate to record the opinions on Tolstoy of those who have gained distinction in different paths of public life, the more so, as the time is approaching when a complete survey of the venerable author's work, in view of his advanced years, can be made.

It is not proposed to give in this collection comprehensive treatises or minute researches, but rather general opinions, personal views, short sketches compressed in a few lines (25-100), on the man himself, on his ideas, on his works taken as a whole, or on some one of his writings, or even on some thought of his, which may have impressed the reader.

Military training will not hurt a boy of any age, on the contrary it will make him more manly, more obedient, more respectful to his Masters, and feel proud of himself, knowing, as he does, that the little he is doing in his own little way, is done for the good of our great and glorious Empire.

In conclusion, we say, "Well Done, Young Canada," and three hearty cheers for No. 108 Cadet Corps.

The "All-Red" Route—The Irish Scheme

In a recent issue of the Standard of Empire, Sir Thomas Truebridge presents his views on the question of the All-Red route as follows:

At the Imperial Conference held in London in 1907 a resolution was passed unanimously affirming that the communications between the various parts of the Empire should be improved. One plan for carrying out the sentiment thus expressed is the establishment of rapid communication between Great Britain and Australia via New Zealand and Canada, by means of a fast line of steamships between Great Britain and Canada across the Atlantic, a quick train across Canada, and another line of boats between Canada and Australia, via New Zealand, across the Pacific. To such a service the name of the "All-Red Route" has been given, by which is understood that, so far as the land portion is concerned, the mails should be on British territory all the while.

At the Imperial Conference Sir Wilfrid Laurier set a high standard for the boats by declaring that the service should be equal to the best service via New York. This would clearly not be possible unless the speed of the boats is to be 25 knots per hour, as the new Cunard ships are running up to that speed.

In forming a detailed plan for carrying out the project, I have always considered that 25-knot boats on the Atlantic were demanded, otherwise the service would not be equal to the best New York, though why Canada should have a direct service inferior to an indirect one via New York it would be difficult to say. This point as to the speed of the boats being clearly established, the next thing to be considered was the comparative cost of alternative routes, for, when the resolution was passed at the conference, Mr. Lloyd-George previously inserted the words "provided the cost is reasonable." This appears to point to the fact that the cheapest service would be preferred, provided that it was in other respects acceptable. As a rule, the shortest route between two points is the cheapest, especially by steamship, as less coal is required to be consumed on the voyage, and, consequently, the expense is less.

Ireland to Nova Scotia

Now, if a map be looked at, it will at once be seen that the northwest corner of Ireland juts out considerably into the Atlantic, and is, consequently, the point of European land nearest to the continent of North America. As the province of Nova Scotia also juts out to the

eastward towards Europe, it is evident that the shortest sea journey between the United Kingdom and the Dominion of Canada will be that from Ireland to Nova Scotia. It so happens that at the northwest corner of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, there is one of the finest (if, indeed, it is not actually the finest) natural harbors to be found around the whole coast of the United Kingdom. With an entrance direct from the Atlantic of over three miles in width and over a hundred feet in depth, the harbor itself, known at present as Blacksod Bay, contains an area of forty-five miles of water. Some of this is, of course, shallow, but there is a depth of more than forty feet at low water over a large portion of it. The harbor is formed by a promontory of land running down from the north across the mouth of what otherwise would be an open bay; this promontory, known as the Mullet, gives complete shelter from the west to ships lying within it. The southern end of the promontory ends at a distance of about three miles from Achill Island, thus forming the entrance. Quoting from the report upon it by Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Campbell, K.C.M.G., an undoubted authority on the subject, Blacksod Bay is an ideal port. His Majesty's ships never hesitate to enter even in the worst possible weather. It is easy of access; no outlying dangers, no channels or narrow waters, bar, etc.; no pilotage, no port dues; landlocked and completely sheltered once inside.

The Case for Blacksod Bay

Free from tidal current, with a rise and fall of eight to eleven feet, with Aclill Head and high background, which can be confidently approached with speed and safety, and Black Rock Standing 268 feet high ten miles to the westward (seaward) of the entrance will guide you into port. The Black Rock light shows at a distance of twenty-two miles in clear weather, and an electric submarine bell placed there with a similar radius would have the same effect as though the light were visible in all weathers. In addition, Nature has placed a reliable means of checking the reckoning at the disposal of vessels making Blacksod Bay at all times and in all weathers. One hundred miles W. by S. ½ S. from Black Rock lies the Porcupine Bank, an eighty-fathom patch, forty-five miles long by twelve miles broad, right on the course from Cape Race, and soundings could easily be obtained. You have a further advantage owing to the well-known fact that the northwest coast of Ireland is less

liable to fog or thick weather than any other portion of the coast of the United Kingdom. At Belmullet (the nearest place where statistics have been kept) the average of thick days was 4.1 per cent. per annum for five years. The ground inside is favorable for throwing out piers for the largest steamers to lie along side at all states of the tide, and there is abundance of the finest granite on the spot for their construction, which will, therefore, not be a very expensive undertaking.

Blacksod Bay, being at present somewhat inaccessible by land, it became necessary to devise a plan to overcome this, the only disadvantage. At a place called Collooney, about ninety miles east of Blacksod Bay, all the principal railways in Ireland converge. A Bill was, therefore, obtained in Parliament in 1907 to enable a railway to be built from Collooney to the harbor, following the coast the whole way, thereby greatly assisting the development of the fisheries in those parts, and serving a considerable population at present without any railway facilities. Powers were also granted to charge harbor dues, and complete the necessary works at Blacksod Bay.

The harbor is about equi-distant from Dublin and Belfast, and is easily reached from Cork, Limerick, and Galway, also from Londonderry and the North, and the trains will run alongside of the boats, so no time will be lost in embarking and disembarking. When the Collooney railway is finished, Blacksod Bay will be in direct communication with every part of Ireland.

Now, one of the principal reasons why people do not visit Ireland so much as they should do, and would like to do, is the existence of the Irish Channel between Ireland and Great Britain. To cross this at present involves changing from train to boat on one side, and from boat to train on the other, all of which takes up a great deal of time, and is most uncomfortable, especially in the case of a night journey.

To obviate this, arrangements have been entered into with a company now existing for the building and operating of train ferries across the Irish Channel, such as are now in operation in many places in Canada and the United States, also in Denmark, Sweden, Germany, and Siberia; in fact, in most countries, except England. To many of the Standard of Empire readers train ferries will be well known, but to those who have never seen them it may be explained that the train runs on to

the main deck of a large steamer, the operation taking a few minutes only, and is there secured; the boat then crosses, and the train runs off at the other side, and continues its journey immediately without any change of carriage, or disturbing of passengers, baggage, or mails. These boats will be a great deal larger than any of the mail boats now running between England and Ireland, and having also greater beam, will be much steadier. It is found in practice that the motion of the boat is far less felt in a railway carriage on board than on the boat itself. The train ferry is equipped like a large railway station, with waiting-rooms, refreshment-rooms, and every convenience for passengers, should they wish to leave their carriages, which, however, there is absolutely no necessity for them to do. The northern passage to Belfast, which is the route which will be taken by Scotch passengers for Canada, will only take just over an hour, and as most of the passengers will be asleep, if the night express is taken, they will know nothing about it. Express trains will be run from London and all the principal towns in connection with the ferry boats. From the experience of the train ferries in Denmark, it is found that trade increases enormously when a train ferry service is established, the saving of two handlings, the prevention of breakages, and the saving of time taken in loading and unloading ships, all tending to reduce the cost of transportation and increase the trade.

Across the World in 22 Days

Although the use of train ferries is practically a novelty in the British Isles, there is no reason on earth why it should be so; they have been used with great success in many countries for many years, and in a short time the English people will wonder how they have managed without them for so long. Let us see now how quickly a letter posted in London will take to reach New Zealand and Australia by the Irish route. It must be remembered that the project is one primarily for the acceleration of mails, and that subsidies asked for are in return for services rendered. No freight will be taken in the boats, except a small amount of high-class freight, such as apples, butter, chilled meat, etc., which can afford to pay a high rate, and, therefore, the question of competition with existing lines of slow boats, carrying freight and passengers, does not arise. A letter or passenger starting from London at 7 p. m. on June 1 would arrive alongside the boat at Blacksod Bay at 9 a. m. the following morning. The boat leaves Blacksod Bay to a. m., and, making 25 knots per hour, or close on it, should arrive at Halifax on the 5th, at 6 to 9 p. m. Leaving there soon after, say at 10 p. m., probably by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway (that being the only railway that will run through Canadian territory all the way) Vancouver will be reached on the 9th, at 10 p. m. A boat of about 10,000 tons, with a speed of 20 knots, will be waiting for the train, which will run alongside of it, and leave at midnight. Auckland, New Zealand, will be reached on the 24th, at 7 a. m., or twenty-two and a half days from London, a saving on the present Suez Canal route of thirteen to fifteen days. The boat will then proceed, after a stop of five hours, to Sydney, which will be the terminus in Australia, reaching there on the 27th, at 6 a.m., a saving of three to five days over the Suez route.

To start from Liverpool instead of the West of Ireland would cost at least £150,000 a year more. First, the distance is 350 miles longer by sea, which would take almost a day, so that a weekly service would require four boats to carry it on instead of three by the Blacksod route. This extra boat would cost £900,000. Second, a greater amount of coal would be consumed on the larger course, and the boat would also have to be a bigger one to carry it. Third, the dues payable at Liverpool are very heavy, while at Blacksod Bay they would be very small indeed. For the same reason Halifax, N.S., is the cheapest port on the Canadian side, and has always been advocated by prominent Canadians, as it is the only suitable Canadian port open all the year round. In conclusion, as the Irish route is the cheapest, the shortest, the quickest, and the safest, and also possesses the finest harbor, on its merits alone it cannot be passed over. There may be other considerations which would outweigh these great advantages, but I know of none. In England everyone would be only too glad to see Ireland take the position in the Chain of Empire to which she is geographically entitled, and I cannot imagine that any objection could be made in Canada or any other part of the Empire, where Irishmen have ever been found in the very front rank, always ready to claim fair treatment for the land of the shamrock, and where it has always been generously accorded.

The Benevolent Jew

OME time ago the Israelite published a list of the charitable bequests of the late Isadore Strause, of Richmond, Va., which were very large, in proportion to his estate, and in which non-Jewish institutions had a liberal share. The probating of the will and its publication called forth a letter from a well known Christian clergyman, which the Richmond Daily Times-Dispatch prints as follows:

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—Have you read the will of Isadore Strause?

Not that there's anything remarkable about it—it is the way of the high-type Jew the world over—but it's mighty interesting reading.

And it makes you ask yourself some interesting questions.

Why is it that when a Jew of moderate fortune dies we usually look for him to leave a part of his estate to benevolent objects?

And why is it that when a Christian dies, unless he is worth a million or more, we do not usually expect him to leave anything to benevolent objects?

And why is it that you and I are still sitting up nights prating over Christian benevolence, and Christian munificence, as if we had cornered the milk-of-human-kindness market and left not so much as a spoonful for Jew, Greek or barbarian?

A California gentleman, seeing something I had written in a book about Jewish liberality, wrote me that the most benevolent man he has ever known is an aged Israelite of San Francisco. This old man receives every poor man who comes to his door as if he were Jehobah in disguise, and if a day passes without bringing a case of need, he goes home sad and wondering if God is displeased with him that He should not have visited him that day.

I smiled as I read it and thought it a beautiful fancy, until it occurred to me that Jesus had taught us the same thing, not as a fancy, but as an eternal truth: "I was hungered, and ye gave me no meat; I was thirsty, and ye gave me no drink; I was a stranger, and ye took me not in; naked, and ye clothed me not; sick and in prison, and ye visited me not."

The Jews have been princely givers from the beginning. At the very start of their national life, when they were given an opportunity to contribute for the erection of the tabernacle, they poured out their gold so fast that Moses had to send messengers post-haste through the camp to tell them to quit. They gave as if they were already confirmed victims of the habit. It was so in all their great national offerings. Nobody had to stand up in the pulpit to "lift" the collection or to explain that for every dollar they chipped in

the Lord would give back ten. They simply raised the lid of the treasury, and the people came running with their gifts. And they kept coming until the lid went down with a bang and the crowd was ordered to disperse.

Of course, in all this the Jew had the start of us. He was taught in the school of benevolence three thousand years before we were out of the woods. But this alone does not explain why he is still ahead of us. We have been out of the woods something like a thousand years ourselves, and some of us have not got started yet.

The Jew first learned to give by giving to God. His first gifts were gifts of gratitude. The goodness of God pulled on his heart-strings and loosened his pursestring. Then, later, trouble came—came to stay—and the cry of their needy brethren scattered abroad arose, never to cease; and from that day to this his gifts have been largely gifts of benevolence. Anybody who loves can give to missions; anybody who thinks can give to education, but only the man with the fellow-feeling—the man who has known trouble or has been raised within earshot of the cry of need—can be truly benevolent. The Jew has been raised on trouble; he knows what it means, and when the cry of distress strikes on his ear the chords vibrate in his heart. He simply can not slam the door to drown that cry.

George Washington was reputed to be America's richest citizen in his day; but when the colonies had lost their credit, and the treasury was empty, and the paymasters were out of a job, and the chances of success had faded almost out of sight, and everybody was kicking, it was left for a Philadelphia Jew to raise the dead hope to life again; and Hayim Salomon, without asking security, poured into the public treasury more good, hard cash than George Washington was ever worth.

When Jesse Seligman died in New York, Carl Schurz declared that in all his experience he had never known a man more truly helpful to his fellowmen. "There was no charitable enterprise within his reach that did not feel the generosity of his open hand," and he made his bequests without regard to religion or nationality.

Juda Tuoro, of New Orleans, never a man of great wealth, left fourteen Christian institutions \$5,000 each, and gave \$80,000 to New Orleans for the care of its poor. It has been said that his Catholic munificence for a man of his means has never been surpassed in America.

Dr. Berndt, of Pittsburgh, divided his estate almost equally between Jewish and Christian institutions. Simon Muhr, of Philadelphia, gave one-third of his fortune to education and divided the remaining two-thirds equally between Jewish and Christian benevolences. I could name many others who have shown the same catholic spirit, among them names of

fragrant memory, familiar to us all here at home.

We are still given to talking of Jewish narrowness, but I do not recall that a single American Christian has ever divided his bequests equally between Christian and Jewish benevolences.

The question interests me more and more as I think of it. Why do our benevolent institutions receive more in bequests from Jews of moderate fortune than from Christians of moderate fortune?

Is it because the Christian church looks only to millionaires for legacies?

Is it because the Jew is more liberal than the Christian, or only because he gives more to benevolences and less to other things? Is it true that he gives less to other things?

Is it because the Christian church has fixed the thought of its rich men upon education and missions to the neglect of its benevolent institutions?

Is it because the Christian church has so long a stranger to trouble and has little to pull upon its heart-strings? Would a great persecution such as moved the early Christians to sell all that they had for the common good quicken the ear of Christendom to the cry of suffering?

Is it because we who profess the name of Christ do not really believe the words of Jesus and regard the faith of the aged Israelite of San Francisco as only a pious fancy?

One thing more—Christianity is still suffering much at the hands of its friends. And chief among these hurtful friends are the pious simpletons who imagine that they are giving glory to Christ when they roll their eyeballs backward at every kindly mention of the religion and the race from which sprang our own religion and our own Lord.

Away back in the dimness, when our unwashed forefathers were still roaming the woods shooting Teddy bears and things and eating their meat raw and refusing to comb their hair, the Jew, following the ways of peace, had already, quietly and unostentatiously, given to God and his fellowmen more than enough to pay our national debt.

We can afford to be modest.

EDWARD LEIGH PELL, D.D.

CRUELTY IN CHILIAN ARMY

In Chili they are discussing the abolition of corporal punishment in the army. There was great indignation shown lately at the torture inflicted on three infantry soldiers, by the order of General Morandé Vicuña, commandant of artillery. They were flogged with a "caqueta," a gun stick, and after the flogging they called on the minister of war and at the offices of the newspapers, exhibiting the marks of their barbarous treatment. The government ordered an immediate investigation of the case, while the press clamored for the discharge of Commandant Vicuña and a reform of the military code.

DINNER of the Liberal Colonial Club was held at Prince's Restaurant, under the presidency of Mr. H. J. Tenant, M.P. Colonel Seely, M.P., was the guest of the evening, and the company included Mrs. Seely, Sir Godfrey Lagden, Sir Albert Hime, the Bishop of North Queensland, Mr. Honey (director of the Transvaal Customs), the Hon. J. A. C. Graaff (Cape Colony), Sir West Ridgeway, Sir D. Brynmor Jones, M.P., Mr. Felix Schuster, Sir Edward Tennant, M.P., Mr. Beck, M.P., Mr. Chance, M.P., Mr. Cecil Harmsworth, M.P., and others.

Colonel Seely opened a discussion, after dinner, on "Oriental Immigration." He said he chose the topic of Asiatic immigration into the British Empire because it was the most difficult of any, and because he believed that the more they discussed the problem the easier it would become. Many things were necessary to the greatness of the British Empire. Among other things there must be some interchange of human beings. He believed that there was a possibility for such interchange provided they once realized on what lines that interchange must exist. He conceived that if interchange was possible, and if there was some measure of sanity in our administration, and also a predominant navy, the British Empire might last indefinitely, not only for the good of those who dwelt within the Empire, but for the general good of the whole of humanity. If there must be some interchange, on what lines must that interchange take place? Let them encourage immigration in every way they could along the lines of latitude, but let that immigration be free. Let them for ever abandon the idea that any one might be used as a machine for a certain piece of labor and then go away. In the problem of Oriental immigration in any part of the British Empire they should lay down the principle that all who came in should come in as potential citizens. If they came in at all they should come in free. There was the difficult question of the Indians in the Transvaal; there was the still more difficult question of the Indians in Natal. If they agreed that all parts of the English dominions should be permitted by their Governments, with the full approval of the Government here in England, to exclude whom they would in the interests of humanity, at least let them agree on this proposition—that those who had already come in with the expectation of being allowed to live there should be treated not only with fairness, but with generosity. (Cheers.) A strange thing had happened in South Africa. Tens of thousands of Indians had gone there; many of them, in the case of Natal, encouraged and urged to come, believing that it was to be their permanent home. But the people in South Africa had come to the conclusion that they

A LAWYERS' STRIKE

All the lawyers of Leghorn have gone on strike as a protest against the insufficient number of magistrates and clerks in the local courts, and for the last three days have refused to plead or appear in court. The district attorney has, however, found a remedy.

As most of the inspectors of police have university degrees as lawyers, he ordered them to take the strikers' places, and thus the courts have been able to get on with their daily sittings. The lawyers are furious, and they seem determined not only to continue the strike, but to provoke a general strike in Tuscany.

They insist that three more magistrates and three clerks should be appointed, and that the courtrooms should be whitewashed and cleaned also.



THE SIMPLE LIFE



HOW NEW FRUITS CAN BE MADE BY CROSSING

AMONG new varieties of plants, by crossing, is essentially a work for the real amateur—the lover of plants—to whom the development of something new, something different and something better than what has been before is a sufficient reward. As a money-making proposition it is hardly likely to pay the average man. It may pay certain specialists, but even they are few.

The principles of the procedure are not at all complicated. On one hand we have the pollen of a given variety, and on the other hand we have the fruit-bearing flower of another variety. Our object is perhaps to combine the essential qualities of both these varieties and to this end we make the cross by transferring the pollen of one to the pistil of the other. If this is done in both directions, what is called "reciprocal crosses" are produced. Usually these differ materially from each other; and more than that, in all probability out of a number of plants raised from any given cross, no two will be alike, some will be fairly intermediate, some will partake more strongly of one parent and some of the other parent. Out of all these once in a while there will appear one particular plant of decided merit. When such a plant is obtained, happy is the originator because he will have really added something of value to the world of horticulture and will have won for himself the right to occupy a small niche in the temple of fame.

When to Prepare the Flower

The flower that is to be the seed bearer must be so handled that no pollen other than that desired shall reach its pistils. Therefore the stamens are removed. The ideal time for this is as late as possible before the anthers burst. But where a large number of blossoms is to be pollinated, it is not practicable to wait until this time before beginning work. If warm weather is pushing the buds into blossom very rapidly, the work may begin when the buds are still quite small.

The disadvantages of early work are greater liability of injuring the pistils by the weight or chafing of the sack, if one is used; and still greater danger that some small stamens will be left in the blossoms, since they are much more difficult to remove at this time. Furthermore, it is not so easy to operate quickly when the buds are four or five days from opening. In general the best way is to remove the stamens as late as possible before the anthers mature and before the petals have unfolded enough to expose the pistil or permit the visits of insects.

When a hot day or warm rain has forced into full blossom in a few hours buds that the experimenter calculated would not be open for several days, he is strongly tempted to use slightly opened flowers in which no stamens have burst. No blossoms that have opened enough to permit the entrance of insects, even though the anthers or pistils are not mature, should be used, if accurate results are desired.

When complete accuracy is not essential, and when working on blossoms that normally do not mature stamens and pistils simultaneously, so that self-pollination is improbable, the stamens need not be removed. Luther Burbank once wrote me that he removes the stamens from but a small proportion of the thousands of blossoms that he uses every year. Professor S. B. Green says: "In the case of apples and plums, I do not think it pays to emasculate at all." Non-emasculation is practised more commonly west of the Mississippi than in the East. The chief reason for this difference in practice seems to be that the pistils of fruit blossoms in many parts of the West are apparently more likely to mature before the stamens than they are in the East. At any rate much better success is obtained in the West from pollinating pistils a day or more before they become receptive than has been secured in the East. I have tried it in Michigan, with poor results; but Mr. M. B. Waite found this method satisfactory near Washington, D. C.

This practice rests upon the probability that the pollen which reaches the stigma first effects fertilization in a majority of cases; if, therefore, fruit blossoms are cross-pollinated by hand before they have shed their own pollen, emasculation should not be necessary, provided the pollen sticks and grows. Crossing without emasculation is entirely feasible and fairly reliable, especially with blossoms in which the pistils mature exactly with or a little before the stamens.

What Blossoms to Use

The pollinator soon learns that some trees or plants of the variety under experiment are more valuable for his purpose than others, and, furthermore, that some blossoms are better for crossing than others on the same tree. Some trees seem to have strong reproductive power and their crosses set fruit in gratifying numbers. Other trees that blossom just as full, and apparently have equal vigor, make a poor showing after the June drop, when the count of crosses is made. Very old, diseased or sickly trees should be avoided, no matter how full of blossoms they may be; also avoid very thrifty trees just coming into bearing. Mature trees of moderate growth, and perfectly sound, are the safest to use.

It is rarely wise to work on the lowermost limbs, especially if the trees are tilted. Blossoms on inside branches are also undesirable. The best fruit is usually borne high up on the outside of the tree; crossed fruits should have

at least as good a chance as any others and should be beyond molestation by teams and vandals.

Select blossoms on the side of the tree opposite from the direction of severe prevailing winds, which may whip off the fruit. If nearly open buds have been subjected to a hard frost, just before emasculation, it may be wise to use only the blossoms on the west and north sides; those on the east and south sides are more likely to have been injured by the frost. Select blossoms on well nourished branches and fruit spurs. Blossoms on terminal shoots are not apt to set as well as those on strong laterals. Weak buds are usually later in opening than strong buds, and it seldom pays to use these for crossing when the normal blossoms are too far gone.

It is an advantage to include within one sack several blossoms of slightly different degrees of maturity, as is necessarily the case with apples, pears, oranges and grapes. There is then a greater chance of pollinating at least one of them when it is in just the right stage. It is doubtful if it pays to work on more than three or four of the apple and pear blossoms in a cluster; the others should be pinched off. But nearly all the strong blossoms on a branch of plum or peach may be used. Much, however, depends upon the method of fruit bearing of the variety.

Various tools are used, depending upon the kind of blossom and also upon the skill of the person. In a majority of cases, a small, sharp dissecting scalpel is preferred, especially for

less the cut can be made so low as to remove the top of the ovary and the entire nectary." A majority of pollinators, however, are of opinion that a cut made at the insertion of the stamens and above the nectary is about right.

When to Apply the Pollen

This depends very largely upon the kind of blossoms used; each fruit must be studied independently. The only point that needs to be considered here is whether to pollinate at the time of emasculation or to wait until the pistils are receptive. The latter method is most commonly practised, but the former has many advocates, especially in the South and West. With reference to this point, Mr. T. V. Munson says: "I always pollinate at once after emasculation, as the fresh pollen grains are usually gummy enough to adhere to the soft, spongy stigma. But the pollen grains do not begin to germinate until the stigmatic juices exude and moisten them." It must be remembered that Mr. Munson's work has been largely on grapes.

The success of this early pollination depends, first of all, upon the stage of development of the pistils when the stamens are removed. When blossoms are emasculated but one or two days before the stigmas become receptive, there seems to be no doubt but that the pistils may be pollinated immediately.

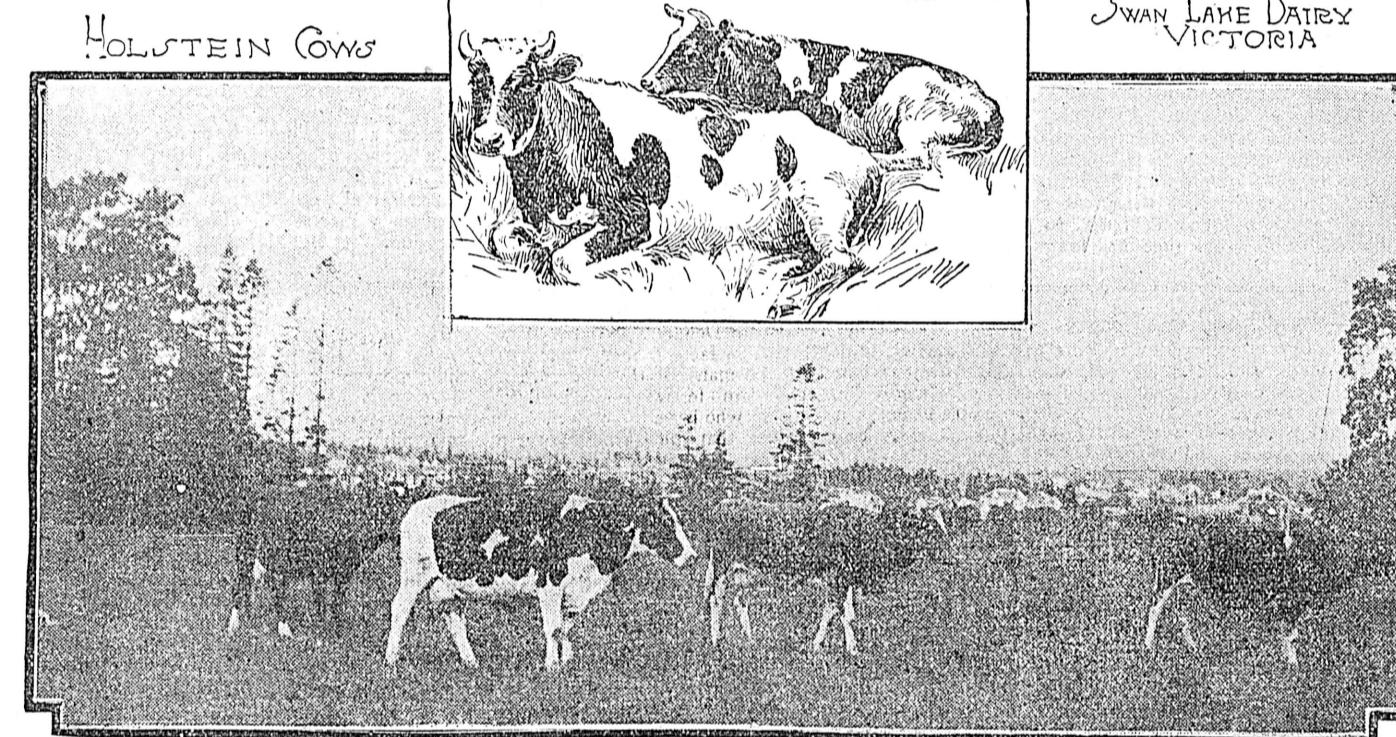
The chief advantage of pollinating at the time of emasculation is the saving in time; the chief disadvantage is the uncertainty that the pollen will remain on the stigmas until they

begin to germinate until the stigmatic juices exude and moisten them." It must be remembered that Mr. Munson's work has been largely on grapes.

skin, with pus containing micro-organisms (streptococci) and white corpuscles (leucocytes). Later the grape-like tumors or fungoid growths appear and are of a red or purplish color and bleed easily, being highly vascular, and tend to grow quickly when removed. This disease proves chronic, is most difficult to remedy and must, from the description given, be familiar to most men who have had to do with draft horses, although it is alleged that a certain celebrated Scottish horse breeder once sniffed, sneezed and said: "Surely here must have been a skunk about," when his olfactory nerves were assailed by an odor which really had emanated from the grease-affected legs of a stallion, of a breed in which he was not particularly interested. This expression of opinion will serve to suggest one of the most characteristic indications of grease, viz., its atmosphere-impregnating stench.

Although the disease in question is well-known to importers, dealers and breeders who handle heavy draft horses, it cannot be said that they sell stallions affected with the disease. To be sure every heavy draft horse possesses a more or less strong tendency to develop grease under certain aggravating and wholly unnatural and unnecessary conditions and circumstances, but the wise horseman obviates these causative factors and so escapes the penalty, or merely has to deal with a few cases turned over to him by disgusted patrons who have only their own ignorance and negligence to blame for the appearance of the disease in the horse they have purchased—and

SWAN LAKE DAIRY VICTORIA



A Popular Breed of Dairy Cows which are being widely used by Vancouver Island dairymen.

are receptive. It often happens that after blossoms are emasculated several days of cold, rainy weather intervene and keep the blossoms at a standstill. In such cases immediate pollination would not be effective. Professor J. L. Budd states that the tendency of most people is to pollinate too soon rather than too late. If emasculation is delayed, however, until the buds are nearly open, there is no doubt but that immediate pollination is successful, provided the weather continues favorable.

(To be Continued.)

AROUND THE FARM

GREASE AND GREASE HEEL

The term grease is applied to that abominable condition of the back of the legs, under the knees and hocks, in heavy draft or lighter horses, which is characterized by a thin, greyish, soapy feeling, extremely offensive smelling discharge which comes from cracks, sores or fungoid growths, called grapes by horsemen, and most usually found on the parts covered by long hair or feather. In such cases the back part of the leg, including the fetlock and under it, is involved and the leg is found immensely swollen and at the outset of the trouble is feverish and sore. In grease heel the disease is confined to the heels and to the skin between the heels and the back of the fetlock, where ordinary scratches are found, and in bad cases it may implicate the entire coronet which will be found with hair erect, or in tags, clusters of grapes studding the skin and giving forth the fetid exudate mentioned and which often is so profuse that it flows from the affected part onto the stable floor or ground.

While horsemen differentiate between the conditions just described, they are identical in character and cause, grease being simply a more generalized outbreak of the same skin disease localized in the parts affected in grease heel. The trouble starts with erythema (simple inflammation of the skin) and soon implicates the deeper structures of the skin, including the hair follicles in the sebaceous glands; then comes a swollen condition accompanied by sluggish circulation of blood, outpouring of inflammatory lymph into the tissues, appearance of the fetid exudate and with it necrosis or death and sloughing of external layers of the

abused. For it is abuse of the heavy draft horse that brings out the disease and the abuse runs along well defined lines which easily might be avoided.

In the first place, it should be remembered by the buyer of the heavy draught stallion that every horse of such temperament inclines to become fat, heavy, sluggish and phlegmatic, and these are the conditions that inevitably lead to such ailments as grease and lymphangitis. Then, too, it should be understood that the legs of the heavy draft horse are coarser than those of the light horse, having more connective and adipose tissue, coarser skin and more profuse hair. Their circulation is somewhat sluggish compared with that of the thin-skinned light horse of nervous-sanguineous temperament, hence the tendency to stagnation and effusion of watery plasma of the blood into the loose tissues of the extremities is greater in heavy horses, and at the same time, where long hair grows upon their legs, oxfordation of outer skin (dandruff or epithelium) is in excess on such parts. With these facts in mind the expert attendant uses his best endeavor continuously to stimulate circulation of the blood and activity of the excretory organs so that effete matters of the body may be thrown off, and to this end gives his horse ample exercise every day—work in harness is best—and also grooms all of the body thoroughly, and if washing of the extremities proves necessary follows it with perfect drying of the parts, which is absolutely requisite if grease is to be avoided. Then, too, he feeds generously but intelligently. He tempers the amount and quality of food to the work in hand and the season's needs, and in everything tries to maintain the pith of condition conjointly with the perfection of health.

How different is it with many a well-meaning man who finds himself entrusted with the care and management of a heavy draft stallion and with no special training or liking for the work. It is men such as he that give the horse that kind of unintelligent attention which inevitably ends in the induction of such a disease as "grease," and with it not uncommonly comes the other bane of the stallion seller's business, viz., complaints of indifference, partial impotency or actual sterility.

Here is the history of a victim of such illness from the time he left his importer's hands until he returned to him in two years—a lifeless, sluggish, dirty, woebegone object, stinking and covered with sores, his

legs ragged, ulcerated, studded with grapes and weeping an ichorous discharge. On arrival at the farm he was put into an 8x12 box stall away from all stock, with no window or door to look out of, with little ventilation other than that unintentionally provided, with nothing to do and nothing to see and no one to say a kind word to him or pay him frequent friendly visits. On many a farm a basement barn was the spot selected, and here the stallion stood for months at a time from the close of the breeding season to its opening in spring. For a time the attendant tried unskillful methods of grooming, but irritated the horse, of which he was scared from the start, until at length sundry nips and bites and kicks ended in actual vice, and the groom or farmer, fearing to enter the stall, left the horse alone, standing in ever-accumulating filth, and fed him corn, corn, corn, and then more corn, through a hole in the wall. Naturally these unnatural conditions induced filth of skin and overfatness and sluggish, impure blood, and all manner of ills inevitably followed in their wake. One of these, and the one most sure to come, was the grease that proved incurable and so led the owner to return the horse to the seller for "repairs" which a new stallion (of course of some other breed) was bought in his place to be similarly ill-treated to the detriment of all concerned.

On the contrary, the stallion on arrival at his new home should have been given a roomy, airy, light, cheerful box stall, not in a basement, and with a large paddock attached in which to take exercise, so that he would not feel lonely, prisoner like a wild beast in a menagerie; for a horse is a companionable beast, wanting and needing company and friends, liking to look about him and to know the joy of living with all of the good attributes of nature such as fresh air, sunlight, fresh water, mixed rations, the little luxuries of bits of green stuff and nibbles of clean earth and the great and necessary care of thorough grooming, muscle massage, expert attention to skin and feather and abundance of exercise in company with a kind, appreciative, expert, friend and "boss" on every suitable day the year around. Work in harness is always very profitable.

Drugs cannot take the place of these natural, just and necessary things; nor can drugs, internal or external, with certainty cure the grease that has come from the unintelligent and inhuman treatment of the horse. In the first place, it is best to prevent the disease by maintaining the health of every organ of the body—not by administration of drugs, but by exercise, thorough grooming, intelligent feeding and sanitary stabling, but if a case at any time has to be treated, as early as possible inaugurate all of the healthy and natural methods of care and management outlined here and there will then be some hope of restoring the horse to his normal possession of health and vigor.

As to the treatment the aim should be to get rid of every trace of effete matter in the body and this is best done by the administration of purges and then by outdoor living throughout an entire year, during which time if possible make the horse work for his feed and let the feed be of the plainest sort—in bad cases hay, fodder, roots and bran but no oats, corn, other grain or soft mashes. Just make the stallion an ordinary work horse for the time being, but feed him spare rations so that he may work the fat off and out of his system and in so doing gather an entirely new complement of pure blood and renovate the tissues it builds and nourishes. Apart from this there is no royal road to success in treatment and each practitioner has his favorite remedy or system of treatment. It may be said, however, that Fowler's solution of arsenic given in half ounce doses two or three times daily is usually employed with benefit, and after removing the long hair from the legs (in bad cases) either powdered or liquid astringents are to be employed to help dry up the discharge and relieve the inflammation and soreness of the skin. In cases where grapes are abundant these growths have to be got rid of by use of the actual cautery which may be the special instrument of the trained veterinarian, where he can be employed or, if that is impossible, one may resort to the old plan of cutting off the growths, one at a time, with the edge of a blacksmith's shovel heated red hot applied against the neck of the growth under which a wet, cold shovel is held against the skin to prevent scorching of healthy parts.

As a sample of local treatment, somewhat different from that so often prescribed, we republish the following from the columns of The Australasian:

"First clip the hair away and wash the parts thoroughly with warm water, soap and washing soda. Wipe dry with soft clean cloth. Then apply gently by dabbing (not rubbing) with a piece of cloth tied on a stick, a little of the following mixture: 1. Formalin, 1 1/2 ounces, in one pint of water. 2. Sulphuric acid (dilute) 5 ounces, in a pint of water. Numbers 1 and 2 are to be used on alternate days. Finally dust the parts once or twice daily with equal parts of oxide of zinc and calcium carbonate (chalk) well powdered and mixed. Tie horse to prevent biting."—A. S. Alexander, V.S., Wisconsin Experimental Station.

Good pasture with bathing water, and very little grain, are all the goose requires; and, when marketed, the profit is so nearly the whole amount received, that one wonders why so few geese are raised.

Britain's Navy an Instrument of Peace



R. MCKENNA, M.P., recently addressed a meeting in St. Andrews' Hall, Glasgow, the Lord Provost presiding. Mr. McKenna said that it was with the materiel of the navy that Glasgow had most concern, and it was on this side that the Board of Admiralty were confronted with the most insistent problems. In practically all the changes occurring within little more than a decade, which had operated in the development of the modern battleship, the Admiralty had been in the position of pioneers, so far as the navies of the world were concerned. Foreign nations, as a rule, paid us the compliment of preferring to follow rather than to lead us. The British Admiralty had, in consequence, at every stage, to take bold and far-reaching decisions, for their aim was, and always should be, to obtain the maximum of naval power from the expenditure of the resources at their disposal. The great multiplicity and complexity of questions concerning materiel, their cumulative importance, and the time which was known to be spent on their consideration had given rise to opinion among certain very able critics of Admiralty administration that too much stress was laid on the materiel to the neglect of the Navy's personnel and of the art of war. That opinion had no solid foundation. (Cheers.)

Nobody disputed the contention that the study of the art of war and the training of personnel were not less but more important than the refinement of material; but the larger problems presented in the one branch of administration were much more frequent and urgent than in the other. The invention, for instance, of improvements in gun-mountings might enable a heavier type of gun to be handled with approximately as great ease and accuracy as a lighter type, thereby increasing the range and volume of shell which could be thrown with precision in a given time. In such a case the whole question of the armament of capital ships might have to be reconsidered; but when we were dealing with

the art of war, or with the personnel, the important problems which presented themselves for decision were necessarily but few. The principles of naval strategy were constant, and the essential qualifications of the officers and men remained the same through all changes of material. Whether the motive power which drove the ships was steam and machinery or wind and sails, whether the guns were loaded at the breech or at the muzzle, the ships remained floating platforms for gunfire; and, though the expert knowledge was of different things and technical skill was differently applied, knowledge and skill and the same qualities of courage, quick decision, and endurance were needed as much today as they were at the Nile and Trafalgar.

Whatever estimate, Mr. McKenna continued, may be made of the merits of our personnel, it cannot be subjected to positive proof today, as the only final and unanswerable test of a sailor's qualities is his behavior in actual war. It may be said of the Navy, in a very real sense, that it is always on active service. The element of danger is never absent, and we have remarkable evidences constantly recurring of presence of mind, discipline, daring, and resources under conditions which, though not the same as, are not very dissimilar from those of war. (Cheers.) Nothing during my brief experience of the officers and men of the Fleet has struck me so much as the vitality of their fighting spirit. I do not refer to individual pugnacity. (Laughter.) Nor do I wish to suggest that the proverbial British pluck is anywhere on the decline; but I think that it will be admitted, as a remarkable fact, that, although there has been no serious naval engagement for 80 years, the temper of all ranks is such that we might be living today on the morrow of Trafalgar. (Cheers.)

It is as true today of Britain that the Navy is the first line of defence as it was of Greece when the Delphic oracle told the Athenians, who were confronted with the great Persian invasion, that they should trust to their wooden walls. But the time has long since

passed when the function of the Navy is one of the mere defence of our shores from invasion—or keeping clear the narrow seas. The growth of our Colonial Empire has been made possible only by the predominance of the British Fleet, and his Majesty's dominions have no certain connection with this country except through the continuance of that predominance. Although, as Nelson said with regret, wars cannot be concluded upon the sea, naval superiority assures the power to defend, with all the resources of the Empire, any constituent member which may be attacked. There is, however, another duty of the Navy, which every year becomes more important for the teeming population of our islands. The protection of our commerce and our food supplies is vital to our being. It is sometimes assumed that our commercial prosperity was founded on naval strength, but, though there is a close relation between the two, this is an inversion of their historical development. The Navy is, in fact, not the parent, but the child of maritime commerce. It is true, however, that without the power of the Royal Navy always standing behind it, our commerce could never have attained the height of prosperity which it reached in the 18th and the earlier decades of the 19th century. Although in modern and happier times, when the great navies are not so readily used as weapons of commercial aggression, a great and growing oversea trade may perfectly well be maintained without any concurrent need for naval superiority, we are in the habit of speaking of the protection of our commerce and of our food supplies in one breath. I did so myself just now as if there were no real distinction between the national need for protection in the one case and in the other, but the protection of food supplies stands with us on quite a different footing from that of commerce. With other nations land transport, though perhaps at greater cost, provides a ready substitute for carriage of foodstuffs by sea, but since the end of the 18th century, when the population of Great Britain was

under 11 millions, the home territory has ceased to be self-sufficient in the production of food, and an open seaway has been an absolute condition of the life of our people.

There is no doubt that any maritime nation to which in time of war the sea routes are closed will suffer much hardship and great commercial loss, but it would not be brought to its knees as would be our fate by imminent starvation. It is a trite saying, but one which is opposite to the present argument, to quote Mr. Cobden's declaration that he would vote 100 millions sterling rather than allow a foreign navy to be increased to a level with ours. (Cheers.) It will be observed that what Mr. Cobden had in mind was a peace preparation, which might have to be renewed annually, according to the exertions made by a possible enemy, and in view of our absolute dependence on oversea supplies of food, no responsible minister could abate anything from Mr. Cobden's resolution. I know that it is said that we could secure ourselves from this particular danger by accepting an alteration of the rules of international law which would exempt merchant ships from capture in war, but the life of a people must rest on something stronger than the adherence of a belligerent to technical rules made in peace. We know too well that if the decisive issue of victory or defeat depended upon their breach, plausible grounds would be found, probably on the pretext of reprisals, for breaking a law which had no other sanction than the authority of a paper agreement. I have said enough to show that the maintenance of our Empire and our very independence itself as a nation rest upon the supremacy of our Navy. It is, indeed, a truth so obvious as hardly to need stating. No foreign rival could deny our need for such superiority, and, provided that it is never abused, our supremacy ought not to be a source of grievance. But it is evident that it must be a condition of the continuance of our naval predominance that it should be used as a means of defence and not of aggression. It would be an intolerable claim

for any nation to advance, that it should be permitted to overawe the whole world with an oppressive power, employed not to defend its rights, but to menace the rights of others. We can claim that our Navy exists for the protection of our coasts, our commerce, our food supplies, for the security of our Colonies, and for the enforcement of our international rights. A century of British naval predominance has shown the world that our maritime power is an instrument of peace. (Cheers.) It must not be forgotten, however, that in estimating naval power we have always to regard it as a matter of relative strength. Our duty is to make sure that our Navy is strong enough to meet successfully any foe or reasonably probable combination of foes. The British Navy today is, out of all comparison, stronger than it was 30 or 40 years ago, but this increase of strength is due to the growth of rival navies.

The worst possible policy for us to pursue is to fall behind in our naval equipment, as we should thereby risk the safety of our country, but the next worst policy is needlessly to make the pace in expenditure on armaments. By doing so we should set the fashion in large naval expenditure, we should exhaust ourselves prematurely, and we should reduce our power to expand when occasion required. As the calls upon our Navy are such as we have to build ships on a scale to ensure what is known as the two-Power standard of strength, any rise in the general level of naval power throws a heavier burden on us than on any other individual country, and it is the height of unwise in us to invite foreign nations to increase their expenditure by any uncalled-for parade of our own overwhelming strength. Suffice it for us that we have, and mean to have, a Navy strong enough for absolute security, and let the history of the last hundred years declare for itself that if Great Britain has wielded the trident it has been in her hands an instrument of peace, securing the freedom of the great highways of the seas. (Loud cheers.)

President-Elect W. H. Taft

FOllowing are extracts from a sketch of the newly-elected President of the United States, written by the Rev. Lyman Abbott, and printed in the Outlook just before Mr. Taft's nomination:

William H. Taft's interest is in men, not in theories. It was this interest in men which led him to abandon his chosen judicial career and fling away the opening for certain preferment which lay before him and go to the Philippines to organize a Government and attempt what had never before been attempted, to teach an Oriental people to become self-governing. It was this intensely human quality of Mr. Taft's which made men wish that he might be the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. For our courts need humanizing. They need to realize that they are dealing with living men and women, not with abstract problems in political economy and legal construction. And there is no man who could do more than Judge Taft to humanize our courts, and no place in which he could do so much as on the Supreme Court Bench.

It is this human quality in Mr. Taft that gives him his popular sobriquet of Bill Taft. He likes men, and he likes all sorts of men except those that are dishonest or disloyal. He was the most popular Governor the Filipinos have ever had. He was the personal friend of the Filipinos; he believed in them, defended them, befriended them, trusted them, and—danced with them. This last fact, I am inclined to think, went as far as any, perhaps as all of the others combined, to make the Filipinos idolize him, as they certainly do. Judge Taft is in the best sense of the term a Democrat. He is as free from race and class prejudices of every description as any man I have ever known. He is thoroughly a believer in the motto, "A man's a man for a' that."

* * *

Mr. Taft's intensity is expressed by his activity. He is not as quick in his motions, either physically or intellectually, as the President; but he is not less a master workman. The day he was to start for Cuba he was at his desk finishing up some last details. His assistant gave him warning, "Train starts in half an hour." "All right," was the reply. Presently a second warning, "Only fifteen minutes left, sir." "All right." Finally, "You've only three minutes left, sir." "All right," came back as serenely as before. And in two minutes the alert Secretary of War came out of the office door smiling, calm, imperturbable, unhurried.

If Mr. Taft's intensity is expressed in his actions, his bonhomie and his sense of justice are both expressed in his face. That this quality of attractive and unshakable integrity is manifest in Mr. Taft's face was apparent to a writer in the American. "If the boat were sinking and he could swim and you couldn't you'd hand him your \$50,000—if you had it—saying 'Give this to my wife,' and she'd get it if he lived to get ashore."

Mr. Taft's good nature, his indifference to self, his apparently infinite patience, enable him to get along with men, however cold or acerb or crotchety—provided they are honest.

Websterian; he is persuasive and convincing rather than electrifying. He compels attention rather than wins applause. He is not without humor, but the characteristic of his addresses is serious purpose.

Mr. Taft always likes best to give to his auditors opinions which they do not possess and to which they are not naturally inclined. Returning from his trip around the world and speaking in Boston, the cradle of the so-called anti-imperialism and perhaps the most conservative financial centre in the United States, in the morning he tells the clergy why he thinks a long process in self-government must precede the independence of the Philippine Islands, and in the evening he tells the merchants that the cause of hard times is partly worldwide conditions, partly unscrupulous speculation in American financial circles. It is in the same spirit that he has discussed, sometimes before unfriendly sometimes before indifferent audiences, during the last five years—to go no further back—and always with absolute frankness, so that there is no mistaking his opinions, such themes as Our Eastern Policy, The Currency Question, The Tariff and Tariff Revision, Criminal Law, Local Option, Sunday Legislation, the Race Question, Panama, Labor and Capital, The Great Corporations, Railway Rate Regulation. No defining of his position on any important question is now necessary. The American people know, or can know, where he stands on all national issues.

* * *

Of what Mr. Taft has accomplished in Panama, Cuba, Japan, China, the Philippines, I do not here speak. For I am not attempting to tell the story of his life, but to give a pen and ink silhouette of the man. He appears to me to be as independent as Mr. Hughes, and to have had a larger experience, possibly not so good a lawyer as Mr. Knox, but a better judge; as human as Mr. Cannon, and possessing ideals which Mr. Cannon disavows possessing; as courteous as Mr. Fairbanks, with a power of action, and at times of splendid wrath, of which Mr. Fairbanks has shown no sign; as truly radical in his advocacy of human rights as Mr. La Follette, but, unlike Mr. La Follette, equally determined to defend them whether the assailant is democracy or plutocracy.

To define him in a sentence—Mr. Taft is a great brain and a great heart in a great body.

A PILGRIM SONG

Ah, little Inn of Sorrow,
What of thy bitter bread?
What of thy ghostly chambers,
So I be sheltered?
Tis but for a night, the firelight
That gasps on thy cold hearthstone
Tomorrow my load and the open road
And the fair light leading on!

Ah, little Inn of Fortune,
What of thy blazing cheer,
Where glad thru the pensile evening
Thy bright doors beckon clear?
Sweet sleep on thy balsam pillows,
Sweet wine that will thirst assuage—
But send me forth o'er the morning earth
Strong for my pilgrimage.

Ah, distant End of the Journey,
What if thou fade before me
In splendor wan and sweet?
Still the mystical city lureth --
The quest is the good knight's part;
And the pilgrim wends thru the end of the ends
Toward a shrine and a Grail in his heart.
—Charlotte Wilson, in Scribner's.

Australian Naval Defence

THE following is a summary of the appendices to the official correspondence regarding Australian naval defence: The first appendix deals (I.) with the numbers of officers and men required; (II.) with the establishments necessary in Australia; (III.) the training establishments in England; and (IV.) the system of reliefs. So far as the first part of this appendix is concerned, the substance of it was contained in a Reuter's telegram from Melbourne, which was published September 25. The second part is as follows:

"It is assumed that all repairs will be carried out by contract, but that the Naval Establishment at Sydney being still maintained for Imperial purposes, the Commonwealth flotilla will, as far as possible, be afforded facilities there in the matter of boat slips, storage of stores, etc. If, however, Government docks, etc., are established for the depot ships, destroyers, and submarines, it will be necessary to make other arrangements for the working of the Naval Establishment at Sydney than exist at present, and it would be desirable that the views of the Commonwealth Government should be stated before any steps are taken in this direction. As the active service officers and men will form part of the Imperial Navy, no training establishments will be necessary at Sydney."

The third part of the first appendix explains in detail the proposed arrangements for training the officers and men and for raising the Australian seamen. In order to apportion the cost of training which should fall on the Commonwealth Government, certain estimates are supplied. The substance of the suggestions will be found in the following extracts:

"The officers appointed to the Australian submarines must be included with the 'Submarine' service as a whole, and therefore the submarine service establishment of officers must be increased by, say, 25. The additional numbers to be trained annually on this account, apart from the provision of the initial numbers required, will not be sufficiently large to be taken into consideration in estimating the expense, and this applies also to the gunnery, torpedo, and navigating lieutenants. Leaving the higher ranks out of account, the number of extra lieutenants and engineer officers to be provided to cover the Australian service is about 50. As it takes about 9½ years from date of entry for a cadet to become a lieutenant, this number of lieutenants would be attained in the ordinary course by an original entry of 65 cadets. An entry of five annually should be provided to keep the number up. As far as the lieutenants go, with the prospective state of that list there should be sufficient available by the time the Australian Service is started, and, in these circumstances, no entries are necessary to supply the initial numbers, leaving out of the question the fact that, if entered now as cadets, it would be 10 years before they would be available for service. The numbers of medical and accountant officers are so small that they need not be taken into account in the matter of training. The warrant officers can also be provided by promotion of the numbers required from the

lists of qualified candidates; the establishment may or may not have to be slightly increased.

"The Australian entries (of men) must be either in the continuous service or non-continuous service systems, modified perhaps in some respects to meet Australian conditions. As it is evidently the wish of the Commonwealth Government that they should furnish the Imperial Navy with Australian seamen, etc., to an extent at least equivalent to the additional numbers required on account of this service, it seems necessary to start a recruiting office in Australia. The men and boys would be entered in the usual way and sent to England for training, etc., to be drafted to the Australian ships as opportunities offer and as frequently in the course of their career as can be arranged with due regard to the requirements of those ships and the maintenance of an alternation of service between the Imperial and Australian navies. The numbers of all classes to be entered annually on the basis of continuous service to maintain the Australian force at a strength of 1,125 will be 70 to 80. . . . As regards the establishment of the Recruiting Office, a very small recruiting staff would be necessary—say, one warrant officer pensioned, 1 pensioned petty officer recruiter. A room would have to be hired at Sydney as headquarters, and the warrant officer would travel as required. Pay and allowances to be granted as for recruiters at home."

The fourth part deals with the system of reliefs:

"Retention for a continuous period of five years in special work of this kind distinct from the general service would be prejudicial to the prospects of officers and men. Except in the case of the officer in charge, and who would be a senior captain, and whose term of appointment might be for three years, it is considered that the only efficient system will be to limit the period of service of officers and men to the duration of a ship's commission, i.e., two years, and with the object of maintaining continuity in the work of the flotilla to effect the relief of half the officers and men each year. This could best be done by freight. In the matter of advancement of ratings the Australian service would be on the same footing as a foreign station, and the advancement of the various ratings serving in the Australian vessels would follow the general rules of the service."

The remaining appendices deal with the first cost and annual maintenance of the vessels, and the annual charges in connection with pay, allowances, etc., of the personnel.

The estimated capital cost is as follows: Six destroyers, £473,500; nine submarines, £46,000; two depot ships, one for destroyers and one for submarines, £308,000; total, £1,277,500. Annual maintenance and depreciation, total, £186,000. Personnel: 79 officers, 1,125 men; annual cost, £160,000. Grand total, £1,623,500. This includes pay allowances, victualling, etc., and also non-effective pay, and is calculated on the assumption that pay in active service will be the same as in the Imperial Navy, and that officers and men not manning the flotilla will be serving in the Imperial fleet.

Feminine Fancies and Home Circle Chat

INDECISION

T is very difficult to say whether undecided people are a greater torment to themselves or their friends. They not only make a havoc of their own lives, but are a hindrance to everybody else. Of all people they are the most difficult to manage. No lasting impression can be made upon them, as well try to write your name in water, nor can you lift them out of the sloughs of despond they are always getting into. If they do not know what they want themselves, how can anyone else know for them? Some people are undecided through incapacity; others through a sort of misguided cleverness. They see too much all round a subject, and this unsettles and unerves them, their must be drawbacks to every course, and those who allow possible drawbacks to loom too large on their horizon are liable to panics at any crisis, and plague themselves and all round them by lamentations, hesitations, and sudden changes of front. The men who disappear on their wedding days are unhappy hesitators who have allowed their indecision to run away with them. Undecided women are the "bête noires" of the shopman. When buying they will have bales of goods spread out upon the counter, will ask dozens of questions and balance probabilities till the brain reels. Every moment the capacity for deciding grows less and less. Whatever they are persuaded into choosing at last one thing is certain—no sooner out of the shop than the regrets begin! Undecided people are dreadful to travel with. Till the eleventh hour they cannot decide on their next move, and when at length you are "camped out" in the hall, and sitting on your boxes, every arrangement will be changed, and you will have to unpack again. When the vacillating visitor says "good-bye" to you, do not for a moment imagine that you have done with him.

Ten to one he will reappear, on one pretext or another, more or less to your dismay. But perhaps it is at bridge that the vacillating person is the greatest torment socially. Most of us have met him, and are familiar with his maddening ways. However much he knows about it, he never plays a good game. Think, hesitate, think again, and then play the wrong card! People who cannot make up their minds quickly, should never steer a boat, or drive a motor car. It is the wobblers who bring about the accidents! Watch them in London, at a crossing, and if you happen to be driving along in the country, pray that you may never meet the serpentine cyclist. He has a way of appearing at all the awkward corners, and will infuse an element of danger into the safest and most straightforward portions of the King's Highway. In love and war, and business the undecided are equally unsuccessful. Water is always running under the bridges. No one can be waited for. To decide on a wrong course, stick to it heartily, find it wrong and then alter it, is quicker in the long run than sitting on the fence.

In fact to make sure at the beginning of what is the wrong way, is not a bad method of finding out the right one. Anything is better than the hopeless indecision that leads to nothing.

GOWNS AND GOSSIP

The pursuit of the new fashions seems to me the most fatiguing effort of all our modern activities, and you certainly have to be up in the morning early if you mean to catch fashion on the wing in these days.

First we have to put our waistbands up under our arms, anon we dangle our sashes round about our knees and then someone tells us with calm exhortation that the waist belt is now worn in the natural position! What is the natural position? I wish somebody would tell me, and I would fasten my belt into position with a hammer and tin-tack and would keep it there permanently. I bear that what the Parisians are pleased to call a modified Renaissance style is the latest thing in the Paris world. The "Empire" is dead, the "Directoire" is said to have taken a serious complaint which will very shortly cause its demise; and behold the straight skirt, the long rever, the close-cut sleeve and the plaque, worn by the ladies of Europe in the period of the revival of learning. A lady in Edward IV.'s reign wore a gown almost parallel to some of the models described—the bodice opening in a V. from shoulder to waist, with a plaque of embroidery shrouding part of the chemisette, and probably a band of fur round the hem of the gown, a fashion which in Paris, at the moment, is all the rage. Big round hats are no longer so fashionable, and toques are rapidly taking their place, especially huge for toques or rucked velvet turbans of Brobdingnagian size. The toques are worn right over the eyes, and they are trimmed with long quills argus-pheasant being a popular form of adornment, vying with ostrich feathers cut like quills.

Velvet is a passion and is used both for coats and skirts. The coats are slashed up at the sides and end in points; or else Princess dresses trimmed with heavy passementerie and the bands of fur I have already mentioned, are to be seen. Tight-fitting bodices may be looked forward to immediately, and we shall wear dresses in future with a separate coat, so they say; but we have said this so often before that one may be permitted to doubt whether for the ordinary morning wear the comfortable blouse bodice will ever be done away with altogether. For the smart reception gown there can be no doubt about it. Blouses are hardly ever worn now and the newest and certainly the nicest, are those made of very coarse tulle of the exact color of the gown they accompany, and the alternative choice is a blouse of nimon, or chiffon trimmed with chenille or soutache embroidery. Then again, long sleeves I hear are quite de rigueur, even for evening wear. Tight transparent chiffon sleeves, such as were the fashion eighteen years ago, have come back with full vigor; but at the same time there are a great many gowns still made with sleeves which are cut to the elbow only, or are mere straps of embroidery or figments of lace.

There is no "spring" to the new skirt. The curves and shapeliness are for the moment subordinated to the desire for a quite straight effect. High waisted trimmings are much employed, but they are not in the smallest degree like the high waisted decoration of Empire style. Only millionaires can be "dressed" now-a-days. We can be clothed, we can be clean, but the attempt to follow in the wake of fashion would necessitate discarding every single garment one possessed every three months, while the home dressmaker would be in the chronic position of picking her clothes to pieces and life really is a little too short for that sort of thing. The whole gamme des couleurs ranges from palest Havana to deep earth brown, and includes all the reddish and mustardy tints which have ever been discovered by the skilful dyer. But of all the exquisite tones perhaps, what is best known as sage, pale willow green, is the most distinguished shade for afternoon gowns. It is superb in either satin, velvet or cloth, and shows up the depths of sable and any other good fur in the happiest manner. Anything more gorgeous than the furs which are worn in Paris and London can scarcely be imagined I hear. Quantities of chinchilla and ermine are employed, and a stole which has created quite a sensation which was made for a reigning princess was of chinchilla with bands of ermine and old lace laid between, while the fastening took the form of an old baroque buckle.

Fringe as a trimming has never been exploited to such an extent. All the draped dresses are fringed, the plaques of embroidery are scarcely complete without a border of colored pendant fringe, and tabs and tassels of the most splendid colors description adorn the capes and coats for evening wear.

AN EXCELLENT THING IN WOMAN

Who does not think with Shakespeare that a voice "ever soft, gentle and low," is "an excellent thing in woman?" Yet, alas! this most excellent thing is fast disappearing from our midst, and the question arises, What is the cause?

Is it the din and roar not of the battle, but of the motor-bus and van—that obliges people to raise their voices, and make themselves heard and noticed? Another suggested cause for the babel to be heard in a drawing room for an "at home," for example, is the practice, that is so frequently followed now-a-days at

an afternoon tea or reception, of having a band to play as a sort of accompaniment to the conversation. A band no doubt may, and does add to the cheerfulness and gaiety of the scene; but how few there are, when talkers are around, who listen to its dulcet strains?

If there is a vocalist present, the guests must prefer to be silent for a while, and give the singer a semblance of attention for courtesy's sake. But even this semblance is not required to be shown to a band, so the talking goes on, and if the band plays loudly, so much the worse for the band and for the voices of those present, which are raised higher and higher to make the words they are speaking heard by the person to whom they are spoken. A loud voiced man does not strike one as an anomaly. In fact, it seems quite appropriate for one of the lords of creation to have a big, manly voice, but with a woman it is quite otherwise, and thus being the case, it does seem a pity that she should be in danger of losing one of her greatest charms, a soft, sweet voice.

The voices of some women when they talk loudly sound shrewish. Others sound harsh or coarse, in accordance with the tone in which nature attuned them in the beginning, and when added to these discordant elements there is a bad pronunciation as well, the effect is not pleasing. It seems almost impossible to fancy the gentle word that turns away wrath, and disarms ill-temper, being spoken by a loud, coarse-voiced woman. The heart of the speaker may be gentle and soft, but she seldom gets the credit for it. A loud voice may cheer one up, but it is the soft, gentle one, that brings peace, and comfort to the downhearted, the weary and oppressed. Most of us in our childhood have been told by our elders that the "loud laugh bespeaks the vacant mind," and we know from experience that as surely as the night succeeds the day the loud laugh accompanies the loud voice. Therefore let us not only be inspired with a determination to stand first in the knowledge of the riches and resources of that goodly heritage—our dear mother tongue, but determined also to speak it in a manner, and with a voice that is "so excellent a thing in woman," soft, gentle and low.

AN UP-TO-DATE DINNER FOR TWELVE

The following is the menu, and working menu, for a really smart dinner for twelve persons, such as should be quite within the powers of any good plain cook, as none of the dishes are too elaborate, and they are most carefully arranged with a view to digesting up.

The Melon Cantaloupe is merely a hot-house melon kept on ice, and served with powdered ginger, this is "all the rage" in London during the present season,



The Latest Dinner-Gown

of cloud-grey nimon, trimmed with cut steel beads and padded grey silk embroidery.

as sole is obtainable here. The fish is to be filleted. Allow one fillet to each person, with two over. Thickly butter two china gratin dishes, mix two teaspoonsfuls of chopped parsley and one of chopped shallot, and sprinkle half down the centre of the dish. Put seven fillets in each dish, arranging them neatly down the centre. Place the rest of the parsley and shallot over, dust with salt and white pepper and a squeeze of lemon juice. Cover with three tablespoonsfuls of browned crumbs and some pieces of butter. Pour round a little fish stock and white wine, and bake in a moderate oven for ten to fifteen minutes. Serve very hot in the dishes in which they were cooked.

Langue a La Mirelle

Braise a tongue early in the day, leave it in the liquid and make it hot when required. Take two very hot silver dishes and arrange down the centre of each a neat bed of mashed potatoes. Cut slices of the tongue and trim them neatly, place seven on each potato border with a slice of cooked tomato between each. Have ready a brown sauce made with the li-

case menu for a smart dinner, and you can see that it really is simple to prepare. Sherry should be served with the soup, and then sparkling wines, while liqueurs follow, as I stated above with the ices. As to expense, one cannot expect to give a dinner like the above, without a certain amount of expense, but I venture to say that for the kind of dinner, it is nothing out of the ordinary in the way of expense while it is more than ordinarily nice in the way of a menu.

PRINCESS GOLDILOCKS

Where is she to-day?

Where are the blondes of yester-year? This is the question we are asking each other, where are the fair-haired people we used to admire, are they hiding? Or worse still, is the blonde type disappearing? Look where we will, brown or dark hair predominate, this is no fancy, indeed there are some who tell us that the time is coming when the genuine golden-haired beauty will be as rare as the "copper" butterfly, and that to have a head like a wheat-head will be to proclaim aloud that the "copper" artificia

hair is not only a beauty in itself, but for some unexplained reason or other, is generally accompanied by natural beauty.

Reviewing all our acquaintances who have been fair-haired we find as a rule, that good features and fine eyes have gone with the pretty looks. If ever by any chance beautiful golden or fair hair is given to a girl who is otherwise plain, the result is to, in a great measure, take off attraction from this plainness.

Attention is attracted to the beautiful hair and, although it does not like beautiful eyes, or a good mouth, after a person's expression, yet to my mind it helps very great deal to compensate and beautify a homely face.

And another thing is, that so often though the face may be homely and the other features bad, the beautiful eyes go along with the beautiful hair.

But a word here as to artificial "goldilocks." If a plain person has been born with dark hair, no dyeing or tinting will ever make matters better, it will rather



Handsome Winter Costume

of pansy-colored velvet, with white fox furs.

make the face more noticeable, and it is a mistake to think that one will ever get hair to "match" one's face better than that which we have been born with, there will always be something odd looking somewhere, so we need to be very careful how we resort to art.

Perhaps one reason why we associate fair hair with beauty, is because it belongs specially to youth.

The fair hair of childhood and infancy, how charming it is, whether flaxen or with gold tints, and ah, with what regret we watch it changing and darkening as it almost invariably does.

In the dear old fairy tales of our childhood, it is always the "fair maid with the golden locks" who is one of the earliest heroines we fall in love with and is perhaps responsible for some of our admiration for the blonde. There is the church-window type of fair-negligee, too, with hair much lighter.

Duchesses have it too, and widows putting in their mitres, and little Shunminette's sons being restored by prophets; very unlikely, most of them, to have had hair and complexion as represented, but they show very clearly how goodness and fairness have constantly been associated in the human mind.

Angels are always fair of course.

Mind you, I know everyone does not admire blondes, but I know also, that the large majority do, and many of those who profess not to, have never seen a perfect blonde in their lives!

We really cannot afford to lose the type, which for so long has been characteristic of the English peoples, and has afforded such opportunities of contrast to poet, novelist, and painter.

How are we to preserve it? Would it be any good to prohibit fair women meeting with dark men and vice versa?

This combination often produces red hair they say, which glories though some of it is, is not the same thing, although for the consolation of the red-haired, let me say that they have the reputation of being very clever and spirited. And what exquisite shades of red there are, glorious warm tints, beloved by painters of all times!

But we do not want to lose our blondes, our "Princesses of the Goldilocks," can we do nothing to save them?

It is one comfort that so far we have not lost our fair-haired little ones, and many types of them, "curly locks" by the cottage door may have a ruddy head, or a head of palest gold, or light rose silk, and there are babies everywhere, delicious babies, as fair-haired as they make them. Alas, that this beauty is so fleeting! There are other reasons for lamentation, more serious, it is true, than any we have mentioned yet.

Mr. Balfour has been telling us that to become dark-haired is to degenerate, the conquering races are always fair. They have certainly been so in the past,

but will they continue to be so in the future?

That is another question, and a deep one, and I think I had better finish my article here, last we go into deeper that will take an awful amount of wading through before we come to any solution of the question, I had rather leave it with those who spend their time unravelling such "knotty problems" as these.

THE REVIVAL OF EARRINGS

The wearing of earrings is likely once more to be general. Hitherto it has been only the few who have favored the revived fashion, which in early and Mid-Victorian times was an all-prevailing one. Why a mode so becoming to most faces and rarely unbending to any was allowed to lapse was doubtless one of fashion's fitful freaks, though it has been ascribed to the influence of the aesthetic few, who ruled in artistic taste.

It is hard to suspend jewels from holes made in the ears, at that time the only way known to wear earrings. Widely different from the immensely long golden earrings worn in her youth by the late beloved Queen Victoria—to whom they were particularly becoming—were the tiny studs that timidly crept into fashion after a long lapse of years. Diamonds were the favorite stones for these miniature jewels, and diamonds are still, for the clusters that now glitter in pretty ears, although several small stones grouped together, are less costly than single large ones, which sometimes are as much as £1,000 apiece. Ropes of small pearls nearly two inches long, have been devised as a novelty for earrings, and are quaint, and very pretty, though this is but one of the countless dainty devices for securing favor. Colored stones are worn with dresses of harmonizing tint. Amethysts look lovely with mauve, or indeed, any shade of purple, and this combination has for some time been a very favorite one with Queen Alexandra. The choice of earrings as regards the shape should be guided by the form of the face. A purely oval face will look well with earrings either long or short, but it will often be found that a short, full face is best suited with long earrings, and a long one, especially if thin, with those of shorter, broader make. The choice of these jewels, even more than others, as they are so near the face, requires much consideration both as to form, size, and color, as their power is immense either to add refinement or to vulgarize the wearer. It is when the latter happens too frequently that the pretty trinket gets the ill-credit of being "common," and then alas! its day is done. Among Royalties who have faithfully adhered to the earrings are the Princess of Wales, who, among many others in her large collection, has some wonderful Indian gems given to her during her Indian tour.

Queen Victoria Eugenie of Spain, has worn earrings both before and since her marriage and looks remarkably well in them. Her Majesty possesses very pretty ears, features that are too often overlooked among other points of beauty, to which however, they can add greatly in a quiet inassuming sort of way. How beautifully well chosen earrings may set off some special type of beauty was strikingly illustrated the other day, when Mr. Winston Churchill's bride, wore as her only jewels, her bridegroom's tactical wedding gift!

SOCIAL SNARES

Some little time ago I received a problem or trial in fact from one of my correspondents. It was couched somewhat as follows:

"Mrs. A. and Mrs. B. live in the same neighborhood near a small country town. The former is poor, but of good family, and has many connections near her who visit her constantly; the latter is well off, but of no birth or breeding. Both have sons at the same school. One day Mrs. B. says to Mrs. A.: 'I hope I may call on you. My son is very friendly with your son, in fact he has helped him out of many a scrape.' What should Mrs. A. do? Personally, it seems to me scarcely possible that anyone, however lacking in breeding would have made such a request in so very crude and untactical a form, without some reason, or some preliminary advances, not given in the problem.

But it undoubtedly embodies a difficulty often met with in society, the difficulty of repulsing people effectively; but at the same time civilly. Taking the above situation as it is revealed in the problem, and without any extenuating circumstances which might make Mrs. A. ready to know this very pushing lady. I should say she would be quite justified in administering a snub, and in showing the latter quite plainly that she has no desire for her acquaintance. As, however, they both live in the same neighborhood, the situation is doubly awkward, and we are not told whether Mrs. B. knows people, and whether Mrs. A. is likely to meet her constantly. If this is the case, I think she will have to let Mrs. B. call on her, and either hope to be out when she does so, or take steps to avoid seeing her, such as telling the servant to say, 'not at home,' when she calls. Mrs. A. need not return the call for some time, and of course need not accept her invitation, nor send her any. If, on the other hand, Mrs. B. sees her way to avoid any direct intercourse with her, I see no reason why she should submit to an acquaintance being forced on her to which she much objects. I think she might say in a perfectly civil but very cool tone:

"It is very kind of you, but I am going away almost directly and do not know exactly when I return," or, if this is impossible, "I am so very busy just now, I am afraid I could not see you." The form must be civil, though the intention be the reverse, but anyone who would make so "gauche" a speech as Mrs. B. did, deserves a snub, and is pretty certain to get one. Of course the degree of acquaintance between the sons might make a difference. These situations are delicate, and require much tact to carry them off, but the woman of the world knows very well how to suppress and snub the person she does not wish to know, without being in the least rude, in actual words, or manner.

POETICAL CLIPPINGS

Tears

Ah, what are tears?
Penance for harsh words spoken,
Solace for sad hearts broken,
Emblems of bitter sorrow,
Balm of the coming morrow
And future years.

—Preston M. Willis.

A Foolish Boy

Once a careless little boy
Lost his ball at play;
And because the ball was gone,
Threw his bat away.

Yes, he did a foolish thing.
You and I agree;
But I know another boy
Not more wise than he.

HUNTING AND FISHING, HERE AND ELSEWHERE

HOW TO USE A DRY FLY

DRY fly fishing is comparatively unknown among our anglers—at least in practice. Yet there are two months of the season (July and August), when the waters are very low and bright, that the larger trout fail to rise during the day to the usual method of casting and the dry fly alone will lure them up.

It is dropped on the surface of the water with perfectly dry wings, cocked, as it were; floats down some distance, is then lifted into the air, and, if wet at all, is dried by a peculiar motion back and forth, and dropped, light as a feather, as before. Even the wariest trout cannot, it seems to me, distinguish between such art and nature. It must be remembered that dry fly fishing is practiced and brought to perfection in England, where they invariably fish upstream or against the flow of water. This, then, is more practical in slow moving streams like the Test, Itchen and Avon. In the north country streams, which are more rapid and run through rocks, dry fly fishing is not generally in use.

Dry fishermen angle almost exclusively, with a single fly, and only when the fish are visibly feeding at the surface; then the angler selects his fish, gets below him, and prepares for a cast upstream. Taking two or three false casts in the air to judge the exact distance, the fly is thrown with the intention of making it alight gently a foot or two above the rising fish and exactly in his line. If the fly falls short or wide, it should be left till it has floated some distance to the rear of the fish, when it must be picked off and whisked through the air two or three times to dry the wings and tackle before again trying. If there is no clumsiness, several trial casts may be made before the exact distance is found, and the fish will go on rising undisturbed; but the slightest bungle on the part of the angler is fatal, and puts the fish down for the next half-hour. If it is remembered that most of the best fish lie close to the bank and that the fly has to be sent down, floating correctly to the very inch, it will be seen that there is room for real skill and a vast amount of it.

The angler's fly always has to compare with the natural insects floating down, and little sport is to be expected unless the artificial fly is most skillfully made and thrown so as to float "cockily" like the real fly. Anglers fishing with either wet or dry flies should make a practice of studying the flies in season, so as to readily recognize those on which the fish are feeding, and to be able to match them with good imitations. Furthermore, it is important that the trout should see nothing of the angler's person, and nothing of his tackle but the fly. The effort, in short, is to make the trout notice the fly without noticing anything else. It is of this that the fine art of dry fly fishing consists.

The fly must float with perfect accuracy to the exact spot where one particular trout has been seen to rise some moments before. Sometimes a trout is attracted by seeing the fly actually alight upon the surface, but it is well to pitch it some distance ahead, so that the fish does not notice it till it arrives before him. Watch the natural flies. They skim cheerfully over, drop for a second, rise again, then alight for a short time as if to rest, and, floating down with the current, suddenly disappear—sometimes without a splash, or even the well-known circling rings so dear to the sight of all anglers.

Dry fly fishermen should use an imported six-foot leader of the finest make. They come pretty high in price, but it is absolutely necessary to have the leaders fine, light and extremely pliable; and the lines should, accordingly, taper to it, so that the fly will drop before the leader touches the water. This, I admit, is a difficult undertaking, especially against a wind; for, like archery, fly casting has to be carefully judged as to the wind taking the fly from the desired spot. I have practiced for hours on my own lawn, using a hook with the point taken off, and a small Coachmen—the white wings making it easier to see if it reached the mark intended.

Personally I do not like a very light rod. I can handle the line, as well as the fly, with a seven and even a nine ounce rod, and have found my Bristol steel rod much more effective than one of bamboo. It has a slow movement, and a strength in forcing the line that I cannot get out of the bamboo. But others may find it otherwise.

The beginner in dry casting should certainly be acquainted with the general rules of common casting before he tries the dry fly, and even with much practice it will be some seasons before he is able to effectively keep his fly dry on the surface. He may be able to drop it lightly, without going under water, but to pick it off dry is another matter. Most of the dry flies are made with cocked wings, and tied on eyed hooks. They are marvels of fine, delicate workmanship in every respect, the eyes being so small that our common leaders will not go through. Indeed it is necessary to use flies, leaders and line of imported make.

Regarding the method of casting, there is no rule to go by. A written description is of no service—except that it is well to take long, slow movements, and when the leader goes forward at the proper time, give a little jerk to put the fly in front, so it will drop slowly and lightly on the water. Often before the line reaches its limit the fish will get the fly. In that case the strike will be of little use; but always be prepared to strike with the greatest amount of quickness and decision that can be combined with gentleness. In a nutshell, dry

fly fishing is an art used when the common method has failed to persuade them to rise or to hook them when rising.

It is hardly possible to say what is the best selection of flies to use in our waters. In England the trout flies are not so large, or gaudy, color being almost always quiet in tone, such as gray, brown and black. From my own experience I have found that the color of the body has more to do with success than the color of the wings. Outside of the Palmers and Black-gnats I find that a silver, gold or red body is most effective, the bright tinsel being a favorite. What we know as the Silver Doctor trout fly, made with cocked wings and of a small size, has caught fish till absolutely worn out. Our good old friend, the late William C. Harris, laughed at dry fishing, and once said to me, "We have not got to that yet. Our fish will rise when they see a fly on top or underneath." And he jokingly remarked that they had so few fish in England that something outside of the old methods must be used to catch any fish at all. This may be so, but I am inclined to think that those who practice dry fishing for enjoyment are not content with the utilitarian view which measures a day's sport solely by the weight of the basket. There are two kinds of anglers—those who fish with a wide intelligence and those who angle with but one object—to get fish. Of the latter class I have met queer specimens. I have seen sixteen hundred trout brought to one hotel in three days, seventy per cent. being fish not over six inches. On the other hand, I have seen an angler sit two hours on the banks of a stream waiting for a rise; but he would in the end be the proud possessor of a four-pound trout; and most sensible men would rather have one two-pound than a dozen quarter-pound trout.

In conclusion, I would say that if any angler wants to follow up this short article and desires more light on the subject than I have given, let him get "Dry Fly Fishing" by Frederick M. Halford, the greatest authority on the subject. It will give anglers some idea what a high and noble art angling can be made.—Outing.

SPORT IN PARAGUAY

The wilds of Africa are better known today than the backwoods of Central South America, and so far the Englishmen who really know anything of the sport obtainable in these dark and sombre woods may be numbered upon the fingers of one hand. The insect pests—mosquitoes and ticks—are certainly exasperating, but in the chase one must as a matter of course be prepared to suffer a certain amount of personal inconvenience. In the way of compensation, the excitement of casual encounters without very much warning, and quite unforeseen, is the rule rather than the exception. In the forest shades and dense undergrowth all shooting is done at short ranges, and it is quite impossible to say what kind of game will cross your path. The jaguar of Paraguay and Matto-Grosso is almost, if not quite, as dangerous as the African lion, for the simple reason that, being a much smaller and more active animal, it is very much easier to miss a vital part in the snap-shot, which is about one's only chance on ordinary occasions, and if permitted to come to clawing his man at close quarters when wounded he will settle the business as quick as any feline living.

Hunting in native fashion, with a pack of dogs, and shooting the animal like a 'possum when he takes to a tree is not a fair, sportsmanlike method for a white man. In the Alto-Parana—above the Guayra Falls—we also find the black jaguar, a much rarer animal. The deer most commonly met with belong to four different varieties. The smallest, the "guassirah," or grey forest deer, weighing from 45lb. to 50lb., is of solitary habits, and frequents the borders of the woodland to sleep away the hours of sunlight till the shades of night begin to appear, when he sometimes takes an airing in the prairie, never going far from shelter in the tangled woods. He is a cunning little fellow, and seems to hold his own right up to the towns, coming out at night to raid the native corn-fields. The other forest deer, the "guassu-ipital," or red deer, is a very handsome animal, beautifully formed, and as glossy as a well-groomed racehorse, weighing from 80lb. to 100lb. when full grown. Unlike his grey cousin, he prefers the depths of primeval forests, from which he rarely emerges. Both kinds have short, sharp spikes from 4in. to 6in. long in place of branching antlers. An antlered deer would soon get hopelessly tangled up amongst the vines and creepers. The venison is the best in the world, being remarkably fine grained, tender, and sweet. We also find a large prairie deer in all unexplored districts, not unlike our English red deer, away up in the north of Paraguay, and in Matto-Grosso they may sometimes be seen in quite large herds. In the same parts of the country we sometimes see a very much rarer animal, the white prairie deer of South America. Another denizen of the woods which may provide a lively quarter of an hour is the large black peccary. In his hundreds he is quite irresistible, unless one had a machine gun to stop his quietus. That night we realized the simple life, with loins of venison and legs of pork roasting on improvised spits all around the fire. The next day, taking a turn in the woods for a change, I had a glimpse of a red "monte" deer, and, taking a snap-shot, sent a bullet through his heart.

The following notes of an outing in Central Paraguay will give some idea of the country, as also of the class of sport which may be expected, although the shooting was merely incidental to rather than the primary object of the expedition. Leaving our plantation, near the town of Villa Rica, our road wound in and

out midst orange groves, palm trees, and belts of scrub, all that is now left of the original forests. Here and there the path descended into low tracts of grass land, until we finally crossed the Tibicuari, a small muddy, rapid-flowing river. From thence we either skirted long stretches of virgin forest, or else took short cuts across open plain. Ten leagues out we passed the deserted cattle ranch of one of the richest and most influential men in Paraguay during the first years of the war. The former owner, Señor Varela, had the misfortune to be exceedingly popular as well as enormously wealthy. In the days of Lopez either the one qualification or the other was sufficient to ensure his fate. So he was thrown into prison and executed without a trial of any kind. The cattle, to the number of 70,000, were confiscated, but the treasure in coin proved to be securely hidden away, presumably buried in the earth, and has up to the present remained undiscovered. We halted here to refresh the inner man and lay in a stock of golden oranges. From thence our way now led north into the primitive solitudes beyond. As we rode onwards the rich, glowing colors of the tropics were bathed in sunshine, many-colored butterflies flitted lazily from flower to flower, gay-plumaged birds of many kinds, from the tiny humming-bird up to the gorgeous macaw, sang the song of sylvan happiness as they fluttered from tree to tree. The sharp, mechanical tapping of the red-crested woodpecker as he searched for his prey could be heard in different parts of the forest, while the clear, ringing, metallic piping of the cicadae was continuous in all parts of the woods. From the top of a ridge near Varela's old house a scene of singular beauty presented itself—the sluggish, serpentine course of the Leiva Arroyo winding in and out between the "montes," these clumps of wood dotting the soft, undulating landscape, for all the world like little islands in a sea of verdure, giving the impression of a world in the process of drying up after a deluge. This alternation of wood and prairie is one of the charming characteristics of Paraguayan scenery. Crossing the Arroyo, we skirted the banks of the Laguna Negra, really a deep, stagnant water-hole forming the extension of the creek we had just crossed, all outlet being blocked, except in flood time, by parasitic vegetation. Then, passing through a long, disused forest cutting, we arrived at the borders of the Laguna Grande. Still travelling north, we now traversed a narrow belt of prairie lying between the lagoon and the great forest. In an attempt to pass through the woods to the east we were foiled, and had to turn back, it being impossible to get the horses through the thick undergrowth.

Just here we had a distant glimpse of some animal moving about in the long grass away in front. Dismounting, I stalked him carefully until within range. It proved to be a huge red wolf having a good time on his own account, hunting rats or some other small animals. It was an interesting sight, as, wholly unconscious of a human intruder, he took long bounds in pursuit of the little rodents, as most people have seen their domestic doggies leaping high in the air to get sight of a mouse amongst weeds or straw. He appeared to be enjoying the sport thoroughly, yelping with excitement, and every line of his body a picture of grace. The black mane standing erect had a very fine effect, and gave him rather a majestic appearance. While I was watching these manoeuvres he caught a rat and lay down to eat it at his leisure. I could just see the tip of his tail wagging with apparent satisfaction above the long grass. When he got up he must have winded me, for he made off. At the crack of the rifle he rolled over, snapping and growling most fearfully. The quick shot was rather low, and almost cut away one of the forelegs just beneath the shoulder. Nevertheless, he scrambled off as best he could on three legs. The next shot turned him over. This American wolf is rather a fine-looking animal, standing about three feet high at the shoulders. In cattle districts he is responsible for the loss of a certain number of young calves. That night from our camp we heard the roar of a jaguar near by, but did not get a sight of him.

The next day we kept on towards the north end of the lagoon. At midday, just as we had tethered our horses out at a nice spot, two peccaries came out of the forest and crossed over towards the water, rather an unusual occurrence, for the peccary rarely leaves the shelter of the wood. After a short talk I managed to bag the two in succession with a quick right and left from my double-barrelled Express. The following morning we also had luck, for a fine red deer passed along the shore of the lagoon, travelling north. By a sharp run, taking advantage of the undulating ground, I succeeded in heading him off; but, instead of keeping straight on, as I expected, he must have observed the horses, and was approaching them out of curiosity. I was thus obliged to take a very long shot. Perhaps the long run had shaken my nerves, for the result was a clean miss. The second barrel was more successful, breaking the foreleg just at the shoulder. The third shot gave him his quietus. That night we realized the simple life, with loins of venison and legs of pork roasting on improvised spits all around the fire. The next day, taking a turn in the woods for a change, I had a glimpse of a red "monte" deer, and, taking a snap-shot, sent a bullet through his heart.

In this same forest I had rather a funny adventure another evening. In some very thick "monte" I raked the back of a collared peccary with a rifle bullet. The brute tried for

revenge, and I had to prod him off with the barrel of my rifle, being disinclined to waste another cartridge on him. To get him out as comfortably as possible I tied the legs and slung him over the left shoulder and trudged off in the direction of the camp. Getting into low scrub by the edge of the prairie, the days of the setting sun, reflected from the scattered foliage, made it difficult to see distinctly. Suddenly some uncouth, antediluvian form loomed up amidst the shrubs and fernery right in front. There was no time for investigation, so on the instant I swung the rifle up to shoulder with one hand, and, taking aim somewhere about the centre of the creature, pulled the trigger. When the smoke cleared off I found one of the great ant-bears lying dead, with a good-sized young one clinging to its back and peeping over its shoulder. I have shot quite a number of these creatures, always females, strange to say—indeed, seemingly impossible upon the face of things. All the Indians persist in saying that there are no males, and that these animals are bi-sexual. I regret very much I did not hear anything of this curious fact in time to investigate the origin of the story; moreover, I have never met anyone out there that has seen the male of this species of ant-eater.

There were many signs of tapirs about. I have sometimes walked them up, but it is usually impossible to get a sight of the animals without dogs to run them to bay in a water-hole. They have certain favorite paths in crossing the country, and natives sometimes shoot them by laying in wait for them in this manner. This pachyderm has a strange antipathy to fire, often overcoming his natural timidity and stamping out one's camp fire at night, dancing about like a demon possessed by a legion of devils. The skin is highly prized for making bridle reins and like purposes on account of its strength.—A. K. Macdonald, in the Field.

UNDERGROUND FISH IN SOUTH AFRICA

The Cape Daily Telegraph of Sept. 10 contains, under the above heading, a note from Bulawayo to the effect that a settler from Orangia, who has recently taken up a farm in the Matopos district, when sinking a well to a depth of some 10 feet, reached a pool in which several barbel were swimming, one being at least a foot in length. An editorial comment in the same number expresses the opinion that the announcement will give "scientists food for thought," and that the discovery is of great scientific interest. It is suggested, however, that the reservoir discovered by the pioneers is really an underground stream connected with a living river above ground. In my address to the Zoological Section of the British association at Cape Town, 1905, drawing a parallel between the fresh-water fish fauna of North and South Africa, I alluded to the fact of fishes—cichlids, cyprinodonts, and barbels—being often ejected by artesian wells in the Algerian and Tunisian Sahara, and I raised the question whether the subterranean reservoirs of some parts of South Africa were not likewise inhabited by fishes. The existence of "underground fish" in North Africa has given rise to much discussion, and a German author of an essay on the distribution of fishes has even proposed to bestow the term "realm of the Troglodichthyidae" to the district where it has been observed. But the fish from underground waters of North Africa are quite normal as regards the eyes and the coloration, and do not differ appreciably from those living at the surface; they are therefore not permanent dwellers in darkness. The latest investigator of the phenomenon, the distinguished French engineer M. George Rolland, confirms the opinion expressed by the late Sir Lambert Playfair and M. Letourneux in 1871, that these fish normally live and breed in the lakes and wells exposed to air and light, and that their presence in the underground sheets of water with which the lakes communicate is merely an episode, and, as it were, an incident in the voyages which they undertake from one opening to the other.

Barbels (*Barbus*), are among the inhabitants of the subterranean waters of North Africa, and as the genus is represented by several species in South Africa one might be tempted to still further extend the parallelism. But the misnomer barbel is usually applied by colonists in South Africa to the catfish of the genus *Clarias*, and it is therefore highly probable that the fish mentioned in the Cape Daily Telegraph was not really a barbel. The subject is, at any rate, an interesting one for future investigation.—G. A. Boulenger.

A BRACE OF FISH STORIES

Conrad Robertson, fisherman and first lieutenant on the staff of Judge M. J. Gordon, president of the Ananias Unprotected association of Spokane, recently let loose a few reminiscences to break the monotony of the campfire.

"If you will take the time to investigate," he said, "you will find that the full-stomached trout in your catch will outnumber the empty-stomached ones 10 to 1. This would seem to indicate that it is the trout which has already dined well that is eager for more, while the one which has not dined at all regards it with indifference."

"And this odd circumstance is not confined to brook trout. I have observed it in other fish in Eastern streams. Pickerel not only swollen with food, but having the tails of fish they have since caught protruding from their

mouths (because there is as yet no room for the newly taken victims in the capacious maw) will yet voraciously seize the tempting live bait of the fisherman. Out of a catch of 40 pickerel I saw taken through the ice one day last winter, only two were what one might call hungry. One of these had but one fish in its stomach—a small yellow perch—and the other had only two. The stomach of every other pickerel of the catch had perch and sunfish enough in it to make a satisfactory meal for a small family. One of these pickerel, besides having in its stomach 3 smaller ones and 2 big sunfish, had captured a bullhead almost 6 inches in length.

"Several years ago," Mr. Robertson continued, "I was engaged in work that took me twice a day to a trout region—one in the morning, going, and once in the afternoon, returning. There was a small bridge on the road over a spring run that came out of the thick alders on the upper side of the road and lost itself in a dense growth on the other side. Stopping my horse at this bridge one May morning, I parted the alders that hid the run below the bridge and saw that a pool of some depth lay in the stream, small and dark. It suggested a trout haunt. I happened to have sticking in the band of my hat a trout hook, tied on a foot or so of gut; I fastened the gut to the end of my buggy whip, dug a fish worm out of the soft earth at the edge of the road, impaled it on the hook and stealthily parting the bushes gently angled for the trout I knew must be lying in that hidden pool. The wriggling worm had scarcely touched the surface when there was a flash in the pool and a swirl of its dark waters. A few seconds later a good half-pound-trout lay quivering on the grass at my feet. I tried my improvised tackle again, but, as I had suspected, to no purpose. My prize was the sole occupant of the pool. Returning toward evening, I fished the pool again, and, as I had expected, landed another trout. I did not try for more, for experience and observation had taught me it would at that time be useless. But I felt confident of the morrow. The next morning, with the same tackle, I took from that pool another trout and another when I returned in the evening. Every day during that trout season (from May until July) I stopped at that little bridge, tied the gut-string hook to my whip, dug a worm at the roadside and angled in that pool. At the end of the season I gave the secret to my successor. Two years afterward I met him and he said the little hidden pool continued to yield one plump trout morning and evening, as it is doubtless doing yet if the conditions of that alder-choked spring run have not been changed. This prompt coming in of one fish as a tenant is a way trout have and it is one of their mysteries that has always impressed me."—Sports Afield.

Speaking of food, I believe I have not mentioned the beefsteak which we brought with us into the woods. It was Eddie's idea, and he was its self-appointed guardian and protector. That was proper, only I think he protected it too long. It was a nice sirloin when we started—thick and juicy, and of a deep, rich tone. Eddie said little age would improve it, and I suppose he was right—he most always is. He said we would appreciate it more, too, a little later, which seemed a sound doctrine. Yet, somehow, that steak was an irritation. It is no easy matter to adjust the proper age of a steak to the precise moment of keen and general appreciation. We discussed the matter a good deal, and each time the steak was produced as a sort of Exhibit A, and on each occasion Eddie decided that the time was ripe—that another day would add to its food value. I may say that I had no special appetite for steak, not yet, but I did not want to see it carried off by wild beasts, or offered at last on a falling market.

Besides, the thing was an annoyance as baggage. I don't know where we carried it at first, but I began to come upon it in unexpected places. If I picked up a yielding looking package, expecting to find a dry undergarment, or some other nice surprise, it turned out to be that steak. If I reached down into one of the pack baskets for a piece of Eddie's chocolate, or some of his tobacco—for anything, in fact—I would usually get hold of a curious feeling substance and bring up that steak. I began to recognize its texture at last and to avoid it. Eventually I banished it from the baskets altogether. Then Eddie took to hanging it on a limb, near the camp, and if a shower came up suddenly, he couldn't rest—he must make a wild rush and take in that steak. I refused at last to let him bring it into the tent, or to let him hang it on a near-by limb. But this made trouble, for when he hung it farther away he sometimes forgot it, and twice we had to paddle back a mile or so to get that steak. Also, sometimes, it got wet, which was not good for its flavor, he said; certainly not for its appearance.

In fact, age told on that steak. It no longer had the deep, rich glow of youth. It had a weatherbeaten, discouraged look, and I wondered how Eddie could contemplate it in that fond way. It seemed to me that if the time wasn't ripe the steak was, and that something ought to be done about a thing like that. My suggestions did not please Eddie.

I do not remember now just when we did at last cook that steak. I prefer to forget it. Neither do I know what Eddie did with his piece. I buried mine.—Albert Bigelow Paine in Outing

A PAGE FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS

CURRENT TOPICS

During the week a very terrible disaster took place in a coal mine in Westphalia in Germany, in which three hundred miners lost their lives. Among all the inventions of this wonderful age no one has found out how to rob the explosive gas of the coal mines of its deadly power.

The Grand Duke Alexis, uncle of the Czar, died on Nov. 14 in Paris. This nobleman has really been an exile since the war between Russia and Japan. He was formerly at the head of the Russian navy which was so disgracefully defeated by the Japanese warships. Alexis was fifty-eight years old and towards the end of his life was hated by his countrymen.

All the children living near the centre of the town will be pleased to learn that the vacant space on Pandora street is to be made into a pretty little park where grown folks can rest and little children play in the fine weather. There will be music for the young people and greenness and shade for all. It is to be hoped that money can be spared to lay out this park before next summer.

In the great northern province of Manchuria all nations are allowed freedom of trade. The United States merchants complain that the only people doing a profitable business there are the Japanese. The ambassadors of these nations are talking over the matter. Perhaps the new emperor of China will think that his nation should be consulted about what goes on in his own dominions.

The United States has fulfilled her promise of giving the island of Cuba self-government. There has been an election there and a president has been chosen. The name of the president of this newest republic is Jose Miguel Gomez. Whether the people of Cuba are more fitted for self-government than the rest of the Spanish American Republics remains to be seen. There is a large number of negroes on the island which as most of you know is noted for the production and manufacture of tobacco and tropical fruits.

The emperor of Japan has reviewed his fleet consisting of one hundred and twenty-four vessels. Admiral Togo was received at Kobe, where the review took place with the greatest enthusiasm. What an immense sum it must take to keep this great fleet in working order and what an immense number of Japanese sailors it must take to man the fleet! Will Canadians ever be willing to make as great sacrifices for their country as do the people of Japan? Our great land gives us all a comfortable living and makes some of us wealthy. Most of us are content to take all we can get and but few feel that their country has a claim on their services. This is not how nations in the old time became great.

Only a very small part of British Columbia is now settled. It used to be thought that this great province would only make homes for miners, lumbermen and fishermen. We now know that in its valleys great numbers of farmers will in the future, make their homes. News comes from Prince Rupert that the valleys along the western part of the line of the new railroad have a fertile soil and a fine climate where hardy fruits can be grown with profit. If industrious men go into this country with a little money so that they can live while their fruit trees are growing they will do well. The valleys described are the Kitimat, Lakeside and Kitsumkalum. It begins to look as if farming was one of the things the boys of British Columbia should prepare for.

The emperor of China and his mother are both dead. The real ruler of this great empire for many years has been the dowager empress. The emperor was a weak and sickly creature who was not fitted to rule and was really a sort of prisoner in his own dominions. The successor to the throne is the baby son of the late emperor but the real ruler will be the regent Prince Chun, his uncle. There is said to be great excitement in China but that country is so large and so far away that it will be some time before the real state of affairs will be fully understood on this side of the ocean. Whether China, with her immense population and her long history will become again a mighty nation or whether she will fall a prey to quarrels within and foes without cannot be foretold by the wisest onlooker.

When France, by the treaty of Paris, yielded Canada to England she kept the two little islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon near Newfoundland as fishing stations. St. Pierre or "French St. Peters," as it is called by the people of the eastern maritime provinces, was long noted as a place where smuggling could be easily carried on. French brandies and wines as well as silks were brought there in French ships and could be easily taken in fishing schooners or other small vessels to the mainland without the knowledge of the custom house officers. In these days there is not much smuggling done, but the little island is making a noise in the world.

The people of St. Pierre, like the French of Quebec are very religious. They love their church and religion is taught in their schools. The French nation has lately made a law declaring against teaching religion in the public schools. It seems the same law holds good in all French dominions. There are only about as many people on the island of St. Pierre as there are in Nanaimo, but they declare that sooner than allow their children to go to a school where religion is not taught they will join the United States. They are so angry that it is said, the British warship stationed at Newfoundland will keep the peace till the French government can put down what looks like a little rebellion.

On Nov. 11, the corner stone was laid for the New Sanitarium at Tranquille. What boys and girls in British Columbia want to do is to live so that they need not go there. The greatest enemies of consumption are good food, plenty of exercise and fresh air. Children here, unlike those in many places can almost all have good food. There is a danger, indeed that many of them will eat more nice things than are good for them. Plain food and plenty of it, makes strong men and women. Physical drill and outdoor games are nearly as important for city children who have little work to do at home. Fresh air is not so easy to get. Many doctors say that we would all be better if we slept out-of-doors. At any rate houses can be well aired during the day and there are few bedrooms where the windows cannot be opened at night. If with good food, exercise and fresh air growing boys and girls get plenty of sleep and baths often there will be little danger of the young people of this province going into consumption. Yet we must not forget that we must help to cure those who are sick and take care of those who will never get well. If they belong to our own family we cannot be too kind to them. There is no need to be afraid but there is need of the greatest care. It is not a nice thing to talk about spitting, but if every boy and girl learned, when they have colds to spit in a vessel that had a disinfectant in it or to use a cloth that could be burned and to be very careful about soiled handkerchiefs much of the danger of spreading consumption would be avoided. No one should ever spit on the street or in the gutter.

The German Emperor some time ago had a talk with an Englishman in which he said, among other things, that he had given advice to his grandmother, Queen Victoria about the campaign in South Africa. The plan he had made, he said, was very like the one Lord Roberts had followed which brought the war to a successful end. This conversation was reported in an English paper. The English people were indignant that any foreigner should claim the credit due to British generals.

But the excitement in England was nothing like as great as that which was aroused in Germany. The people of that country say that the emperor has no right to endanger the peace of the country by letters and speeches. The emperor, his people think, has no right to speak as freely as if he were a private man. His chancellor, or what we would call the premier, Prince Von Buelow, has been much blamed for allowing this interview to be made public and it is said he will resign. In England, the king only acts upon

the advice of his ministers and he cannot be blamed for what he does. In Germany the emperor has more power but the people seem to be determined that he shall not use that power so as to endanger the nation.

Since this paragraph was written the German emperor and the Prince Von Buelow have had a very long conversation. The Prince plainly told Emperor William, that the different kingdoms which make up the great German empire were greatly dissatisfied and that unless his majesty promised for the future to speak on matters only that concerned the nation as advised by the premier, he must resign. The emperor very readily promised to be more careful in his speech in future and said he had the greatest confidence in the premier. The German people believe that this promise means that in future the Emperor will act as the nation wishes and they are greatly pleased. Perhaps some of the older boys and girls can think of an English king who learned that he must rule according to the laws of the land and not as he liked himself.

It is strange to hear a man talk of living near the North Pole, as if it were an every day affair. Yet that is what Mr. Leffingwell, who went to the Arctic Ocean with Captain Mikkelsen in the steamer Duchess of Bedford did a few evenings ago. Along the north of Alaska and of Canada as far west as the mouth of the Mackenzie there are tribes of natives and white men who live as they do can keep themselves comfortably warm. Mr. Leffingwell has made maps of this region and has discovered fossils and interesting rocks but did not see any sign of gold. There is need of teachers and missionaries among the natives of this region. Mr. Leffingwell declares. It will be very hard to make most people believe that it does not need great self-denial and bravery to spend years in this cold and desolate part of the earth. Yet the love of knowledge, the love of gold, and the love of God have made men leave comforts and ease to endure the greatest hardships.

Many wonderful things have been discovered in this country, but none that does more for the comforts of man than what is called cold storage. Fresh food whether meat, fish or fruit can be carried for many thousands of miles without being injured in the least. Last year we heard that English people were eating our apples as fresh as when they were picked from the trees in Okanagan or Victoria orchards. The other day a gentleman told a reporter that Salmon caught on the Skeena were sold and eaten fresh in London restaurants. The gentleman who said this, Mr. Burton, is preparing with a number of other gentlemen to send fishing vessels to the Queen Charlotte Islands, and the rivers of northern British Columbia to catch salmon, halibut, cod and other fish to supply the markets of the large cities in England. For hundreds of years the fisheries of the north of England and of Scotland have given work to thousands of men and women and have made the fortunes of ship owners and merchants. Mr. Burton thinks that British Columbia may be equally or more greatly noted for the wealth of its seas and rivers.

Many boys and girls will remember the former governor of British Columbia, Sir Henry Joll. Lethbridge, and will be sorry to hear that the kindly old gentleman is dead. Yet perhaps no one should mourn when a man who has lived an upright and honorable life is taken away from the weakness and suffering that so often accompany old age. Sir Henry Joll was an able as well as a good man and was, what is becoming too rare in these days, an honest and a fearless politician. There are times when a good man must oppose wrongdoing, even if he makes enemies of wrong doers. But Sir Henry's contests were over when he came to British Columbia and he lived a quiet peaceful life in our beautiful city. Like most able men, the old gentleman had a hobby. His was the preservation and culture of trees. He knew all Canadian trees and the soil best suited to their growth. He would have had Victorians preserve their native trees and plant many others. Our streets would be much more beautiful if we followed his advice. No more fitting memorial could be made of this good man than that proposed by the editor of the Colonist in Tuesday's issue, an avenue of trees from British Honduras, Colonel Swayne, is said to be coming to this province to enquire into the suitability of the Hindus as immigrants into that province.

The children have this month been very generous with their pictures. Those which have not been published will appear soon. The editor would like very much to receive letters from children telling about their schools and homes in different parts of the country. They need not be long. Perhaps some girl or boy would like to write about their old homes in England or on the prairies. These would be very welcome. Suppose some of you tell how you spend your long winter evenings.

About two hundred men and women from the north of England, called the Sheffield choir have been delighting the people of Eastern Canada by their beautiful singing. Some of these singers are rich and well educated. Others are men and women who earn their living with their hands. But every one, be they gentle or simple, love music and have a talent for singing. They give up their spare time to the cultivation of their voices. These practices are not only a source of pleasure to themselves but their concerts give delight to hundreds of thousands of others. The climate of Vancouver Island is very like that of England and there should be no reason why men and women in Victoria should not be able to sing quite as well as those of Sheffield. The boys and girls in

which in the years to come will spread their branches over merry children as they play in the new park.

In India there is discontent and an attempt was made to kill the Lieutenant-governor of the great province of Bengal. The people of India, like all the rest of the world, want to govern themselves. Until the English conquered that great country it was governed by many princes who lived in the greatest splendor but kept the people in poverty. England has governed the people for their own good. Great public works have been undertaken and the people have been educated. The best and wisest of English statesmen have undertaken the government of India. Now these educated Hindoo think the time has come when they should govern themselves in the same way that Canada, South Africa or Australia does. The King of England, who is also the Emperor of India, has promised the people of India a share in their own government.

It is to be hoped that the rash action of wicked men will not hinder the progress of the nation towards freedom.

The Hindus of our province who went to British Honduras report that their countrymen are needed there and that the country will suit them. The Gov-

ernor ranking in his breast. It was all so easy of explanation if he had been given a chance to explain.

The day before he had heard his uncle complain that the pens, ink, paper, and blotting-paper on his desk were never properly attended to, and just before he left for home Joe had slipped into the little room to overhaul the things on the desk. This was no part of Joe's duties, but the boy who should have done it was a lazy rascal, who neglected his work on every possible opportunity. Joe was grateful to his uncle for taking him into the firm, and had thought that he could, without saying anything, occasionally slip into his uncle's room the last thing at night or the first thing in the morning, and attend to those trifles which, if neglected, are so annoying and wasteful of the time of a busy man.

And now, the very first time he had tried to work his little scheme, disaster had overtaken him.

If he had explained at once, perhaps he could have cleared himself, but he had hesitated and stammered, not liking to get the other boy into trouble by saying that he was doing his work. Of course, his uncle had taken his testimony as a confession of guilt, and now poor Joe was an outcast.

On and on he wandered, as wretched a boy as there could be found that day in the streets of the great

city of London. Somehow or other he could not bring himself to go home to tell his mother. Not that he expected for one minute that she would believe him guilty of such a crime, but he knew what the small sum he had been bringing home weekly meant to their tiny household. Ever since his father died the boy had been desperately poor, and Joe knew how difficult work was to obtain.

Dinner time came

and went, and still Joe wandered on, forgetting the neat packet of sandwiches he had in his pocket. Misery had driven all thought of thought of eating from him.

Suddenly he heard the well-known but awe-inspiring clangor of a fire-engine's bell, and paused instinctively to watch its daredevil dash to save life and property. As it passed and the halted traffic resumed its course a sudden resolve filled his brain.

He would be a fireman.

By joining the brigade he would be able to assure a small income for his mother, and would at the same time have a chance of doing useful work in the world.

His new purpose gave him hope, and lifted a weight from his heart. Resolutely he set his face towards home. He would tell his mother of the injustice that had been done him and of the new work he had chosen in this busy world.

The Fire Station Thief

It was a proud day for Joe Richards when his days of probation over, he stood in full uniform with the other men of the George Road Fire Station for his first inspection. In two short weeks he had learned all there was to know about his duties without actual experience at a real fire. He had been shown how to work the ladders and escapes, how to handle unconscious men and women, how to jump from windows two, three, or four storeys high into a net held by his companions. He had learned the mysteries of the hook ladder and the water tower, and, above all, he had learned to be a man.

Amid his new surroundings the thought of his unjust dismissal troubled him very little, but he had thought about it, and had decided in his mind that his cousin Vernon who had been jealous of him from the very first day he joined the staff of Leete and Co., had seized the opportunity of seeing him in the private office of Mr. Leete to work a wicked scheme for his undoing.

Having decided that this was the probable cause of his unmerited disgrace, he practically speaking, dismissed the matter from his mind, and in the excitement of his first inspection he forgot it altogether.

(To Be Continued)

SHORT STORIES

The Strand Above

The sun rose on a bright September morning. A thousand gems of dew sparkled in the meadows, and upon the breeze floated, in the wake of summer, the shining silk strands of which no man knew the whence or the whither. One of them caught in the top of a tree, and the skipper, a little speckled yellow spider, quit his airship to survey the leafy demesne there. It was not to his liking, and, with prompt decision, he spun a new strand and let himself down straight into the hedge below.

There were twigs and shoots in plenty there to spin a web in, and he went to work at once, letting the strand from above, by which he had come, bear the upper corner of it.

A fine large web it was when finished, and with this about it that set it off from all the other webs thereabouts, that it seemed to stand straight up in the air, without anything to show what held it. It takes pretty sharp eyes to make out a single strand of spider web, even a very little way off.

The days went by. Flies grew scarcer, as the sun rose later, and the spider had to make his net larger that it might reach farther and catch more. And here the strand above turned out a great help. With it to brace the structure, the web was spun higher and wider, until it covered the hedge all the way across. In the wet October mornings, when it hung full of shimmering raindrops, it was like a veil stitched with precious pearls.

The spider was proud of his work. No longer the little thing that had come drifting out of the vast nothing but its unspun web in its pocket, so to speak, he was now a big, portly opulent spider, with the largest web in the hedge.

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One morning he woke very much out of sorts. There had been a frost in the night and daylight brought no sun. The sky was overcast; not a fly was out. All the long gray autumn day the spider sat hungry and cross in his corner. Toward evening

to kill time, he started on a tour of inspection, to see if anything needed bracing or mending. He pulled at all the strands; they were firm enough. But, though he found nothing wrong, his temper did not improve; he waxed crosser than ever.

At the farthest end of the web he came at last to the rest went this way or that the spider knew every stick and knob that were made fast to, every one. But this propostorous strand went nowhere—that is to say, went straight up in the air and was lost. He stood up on his hind legs and stared with all his eyes, but he could not make it out. To look at, the strand went right up into the clouds, which was nonsense.

The longer he sat and glared to no purpose, the angrier the spider grew. He had quite forgotten how, on a bright September morning, he himself had come down this same strand. And he had forgotten how, in the building of the web and afterward when it had to be enlarged, it was just this strand he had depended upon. He saw only that here was a useless strand, a fool strand that went nowhere in sense of reason, only up in the air where solid spiders had no concern.

"Away with it!" and with one vicious snap of his angry jaws he bit the strand in two.

That instant the web collapsed, the whole proud and prosperous structure fell in a heap, and when the spider came to lay sprawling in the hedge with the web all about his head like a wet rag. In one brief moment he had wrecked it all—because he did not understand the use of the strand from above.—The Outlook.

A Queer Needle and Thread

There is a plant in Mexico that will furnish a needle and thread all ready for use. That seems a queer thing to say, doesn't it? The plant has large fleshy leaves, similar to those of the cactus. Along the edge of the leaf are set the prickles, or "needles," and to get one ready for sewing it is only necessary to push it backward into the leaf, so as to loosen it from the tough outside covering, and then pull it gently out. If the pulling be done carefully, a number of fibres will stick to the "needle," and by turning the latter as it is drawn out, the fibres are twisted into a thread as long as may be desired. The action of the air on the fibres toughens them, and it is said that a thread of this kind will sustain a weight of five pounds.

FOR THE LITTLE TOTS

All About Bobby Bear, Bubby Bear, and Baby Bear
Said Bobby Bear to Bubby Bear, "I think it would be well."
"For us to go to school a day, and learn to read and spell!"
"It would, indeed," said Bubby Bear, "I'll go along with you."
When Baby Bear heard what they said, he called out, "Me go too!"

Now Bobby Bear was clever, and he learned to write at once.

But Bubby Bear was stupid, and he had to be the dunce.
While Baby Bear learned nothing, but he looked so very wise, the teacher thought he knew it all, and so gave him the prize!

Curing Rosa May

On the morning when Bessie Norton was six years old she came down to breakfast to find a long box, all tied up in pink paper, with a string that was like a little gold chain. The box stood on the table by Bessie's plate, and there was a card on it, with some writing. Bessie could read print, if the words were not too long, but she had not yet learned to read writing; so she ran to her mother with the card and asked her to read it.

"It says, 'For Bessie, with best wishes for many happy birthdays,'" said mother, and then she helped untie the gold string and take off the pink paper.

When at last the box was open, there appeared the most beautiful paper doll that Bessie had ever seen. She had lovely hair, curling in little ringlets all over her head, and her eyes were large and blue and her cheeks like blush roses, and with her were all kinds of beautiful dresses. There was a light pink one for parties, with a hat to match, and a plain dark blue sailor suit for every-day wear and two dainty lace underclothes, and two hand-bags and a parasol. Bessie was so happy that she could hardly wait to eat her breakfast. As soon as it was over she took the beautiful doll, which she had named Rosa May, and went with her to the house of her playmate, Nellie Baker, who lived next door. All that day the two played together with Rosa May under the trees, and in the afternoon they gave a party, because you see, it was Rosa May's birthday just as much as it was Bessie's.

Two Brief Journeys to Dreamland

By D. W. Higgins, Author of "The Mystic Spring," "The Passing of a Race," etc.

"Your old men shall dream dreams; your young men shall see visions."—Joel, II:30.



NE meets strange characters in every city, great or small. Men and women in all the walks in life, educated, ignorant, good or vile—you can take your choice out of the multitude that pass like the figures of a panorama or a moving picture film. People whom you meet at the hotels are of every nationality and creed. If they are men who have seen better days, they are almost always cynics, who criticise the characters of their fellow-beings without mercy and call down the direst calamity on mankind. If they are women of the cynical mental trend they are suspicious upon first acquaintance; but when better known they grow communicative, abusing their sex, narrating their own wrongs with tearful emphasis, and letting you into their deepest heart's secrets. When you run across a chronic cynic you see that while he is willing to talk of the shortcomings of others he seldom tells you much about himself, and you always feel that he is keeping something back. But a woman, once you have won her confidence, keeps nothing from you—not even the skeleton in her closet. I read the other day how the saying, "the skeleton in one's closet," originated. A lady calling on a friend remarked that she appeared to be thoroughly happy. "And yet," replied the other, "you have never seen what I have here." As she spoke she opened a closet door and exposed hanging therein an articulated skeleton.

"That," she said, "is the skeleton of my first love, which my jealous husband compels me to keep there. It is my skeleton in the closet." The phrase is now used to refer to family secrets that are concealed and should not be bared.

I was seated one evening a few weeks ago in the rotunda of a fashionable hotel in this city. Animated groups of well dressed men and gaily-frocked women promenaded to and fro, or gathered in little knots to discuss the latest political or social gossip, the sweetest thing in hats, or the pretty baby the stork had just brought one of the lady guests. An excellent orchestra discoursed delicious music and added to the charm of the scene. I was much interested in the cheerful picture before me and the sweet strains of the band had a lulling, soothing influence on my nerves. After reclining for a few moments a deliciously drowsy feeling stole over me. I seemed to float in the air and imagined myself a passenger in an aeroplane, gliding swiftly through the atmosphere and gazing interestedly upon receding objects far below. Strange sounds broke on my ear. As we sailed swiftly toward a black cloud from which flashed fitful gleams of lightning, rain and snow and hail fiercely pelted the machine in which I rode and fell on the wide-open wings with a rattling sound that deafened me. Except myself, there was no sign of life in the strange craft; I seemed to be alone, and I went on and on and up and up! until earth faded from my vision. Then I grew cold and looked about for warm covering, but there was none. I became impressed with the idea that the machine must have broken from its moorings while I was inspecting it and had carried me away an involuntary passenger bound for—the Lord only knew where. And so I found myself afloat in the wide waste of air without a pilot, a rudder or a compass to guide my flight. When I realized that I was alone and that the machine was a derelict I tried to cry out. My lips were as though they had been locked and the key thrown away. I tried to rise, but my limbs refused to act, and I lay as helplessly on the floor of that strange craft as if I had been bound hand and foot and gagged by a midnight robber. Presently a queer sensation crept over me and I seemed to be going down as rapidly as I had ascended. The air grew warmer, the storm ceased and the bright sun forced its way through the clouds and bathed the machine in rays of glory. Next I heard the confused buzz of many voices and then the delicious strains of music reached me. "The lock on my mouth suddenly became loosened, my limbs lost their rigidity and as I stretched my legs the machine stopped with a jarring crash, and I found myself lying huddled up on the floor of the hotel corridor. I had been asleep, and dreamed that I was 'up in a balloon, sailing round the moon,' and in my struggles as a climax had slipped from the sofa to the floor."

A group of ladies and gentlemen and a small girl, attracted by the noise of the fall, surrounded and gazed curiously at me. One of the group was a lady who in an anxious, sympathetic tone, asked:

"I hope, sir, you are not hurt. You fell very heavily."

"Oh! no," I replied, trying to laugh, "I dreamt I was sailing through the atmosphere in an aeroplane and that I fell out."

The group, as they moved away smiled incredulously, and the small girl remarked in an audible whisper to her mother, who was dressed in mourning:

"Perhaps the gentleman has been drinking. Father used to fall that way when he—"

The mother's hand was clapped over the little tell-tale's mouth and I heard no more of that lady's skeleton in the closet.

Near the lounge from which I had fallen I observed seated a short, middle-aged man with a pleasant and amused face. He offered

me a cigarette, and after lighting one for himself, said:

"I watched you sleeping. You struggled hard. You must have had a bad dream, for you fell hard. Did you travel far?"

"Something like fifty miles," I replied. How long did I sleep?"

"About one minute and a half," he said.

"One minute and a half! Why, I went many miles high and butted against the clouds and came back here in that brief period of time. Impossible!"

"Quite possible," the gentleman said. "I once crossed the Atlantic in a dream, staid in London a week and got back to New York before I awoke and found I'd only been gone two minutes!"

"Speaking of dreams," he continued, "I had a queer dream in this Victoria of yours. Some years ago I was a traveler for the big Toronto firm of — & Co. In the discharge of my duties I came here and put up at the famous Driard. I may say that

when at home in Toronto I played the game of politics. I had been an alderman for one term and thirsted for more political preferment and the municipal contest was on.

"There was a pretty tough fight raging. But I am a hard hitter and always return as good as I am sent. I was the centre of the conflict and was mauled on the platform and through the press until I became a lighthouse to warn ambitious politicians to keep clear of the rocks on which I had come to grief—for I was beaten, hands down.

"After my defeat, I took to the road again and, as I have said already, put up at the Driard. The first night, before retiring, I went to the bar and put three or four highballs beneath my vest. So when I had said my prayers I turned out the light, pulled the clothes up to my chin and fell asleep at once.

"It must have been an hour or two later that I began to dream. I thought the fight for municipal preferment was on again and that I was dodging mud in the shape of grave charges hurled against my moral life, and

pelting the stuff back again in great black patches that dripped from the heads to the heels of my enemies. The fight grew hotter and hotter and the worst of the conflict was that some of the bad things they said about me were proved.

"One day—the election was only a few days off—I thought that I sat in my office with my head buried in my hands, thinking how I was to get over the latest charge that had been preferred against me, and wishing I had never entered the contest, when a timid little knock came to the door.

"Here's another of the boys come to collect some more election provoker," I said to myself. My bank account was about cleaned out by this time and I was away down in the doleful dumps. 'Come in,' I said in a despairing tone. Whereupon there hurried into the office one of the brightest, daintiest, sweetest little women eyes ever rested on. She was about twenty-two, with fair hair, dazzling white complexion, dancing blue eyes—soft, liquid and laughing. Gad! she was a beauty.

Her every movement was graceful. She was nicely dressed, too, in a close-fitting garment. A coquettish bonnet perched on her lovely head completed the delightful picture. She laughed. A soft, gentle little laugh it was, and she seemed to blush as she said:

"Mr. —, I believe?"

"Yes," I replied, while I gazed spellbound at the lovely creation, and offered her a chair.

"Now, Mr. —, I will tell you what I come for. I want money, or something that represents money, from you."

"Money—from me? Are you, then, a canvasser for votes and are you here to tap me? Why, girl, I'm bled white already. I haven't a bean left. If meals were twenty-five cents I couldn't buy a mouthful and couldn't even buy a Daily Globe for a penny. Oh, let up on me," I cried, "and open that door. Do go away!" I begged in pitiful tones. I felt like a bird caught in a snare.

"I tried to rise. She pushed me back into the chair. I was so overwhelmed with surprise that I was too weak to resist and remained seated.

"If you have no money," she said with a frown, "you have diamonds and pearls."

"I wore a large solitaire on my little finger, two pearls in my sleeve-links and a handsome diamond scarf-pin. The whole outfit was worth \$500 or \$600."

"She pointed to the gems as she spoke and said in a menacing tone, 'Give them to me!'

"I am no coward, but there was something about the beautiful young girl that cowed me. A look of determination and desperation stole into her face and murder written in large characters flashed across her blue eyes, which had lost their appealing glance and now glistened and shot from their depths shafts of hate and malignity.

"Hurry up!" she cried impatiently. "I have no time to waste on you."

"Heavens!" I thought, "is this my beautiful ideal of a lovely woman? How changed!"

"Thoroughly frightened, I made another effort to rise. She caught me by the sleeve and pushed me back. Then as she held me down with her left hand, she raised her right. In it gleamed an ivory-handled revolver. Pressing the weapon against my temple, she hissed:

"Move again and you are a dead man!"

As I sat motionless she removed the solitaire from my finger, the links from my cuffs and the pin from my scarf with a deftness that could only have been acquired by practice. I was so overwhelmed with surprise that I could not resist. Then, backing towards the entrance, still pointing the pistol, she left the room, slamming the door after her. As the door closed, I heard an exclamation from the other side. Then the door was shaken violently and the handle was turned. The fastening was a spring lock and could only be released without a key from the inside. And then I saw the cause of the exclamation and the agitation at the door. Between the door and the jam appeared part of the girl's skirt. She was caught in a trap of her own setting.

"I took in the situation in a moment.

"Ah ha!" I cried, "you young fiend, I have you! It's my turn now!"

"My first impulse was to open the door and seize her, but I remembered the pistol and hesitated. I looked about the room and saw a bell button. I rushed to it and pressed it with my finger, and held the finger there, jabbing the button until the night clerk must have imagined the house was afire. Soon I heard hurried footsteps in the hall, then a loud knock at the door.

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"What's the matter?" asked a man's voice.

"I've been robbed of my diamonds," I shouted.

"The thief is a woman, or Satan in a woman's dress! She's caught by her gown in the door! Seize her, hang her, shoot her, do anything you like with her, but get me back my jewels. Look out, she's got a pistol and will shoot!"

"There's no woman here," cried the night clerk, for it was he. "Open the door."

"She was there a moment ago," I persisted.

"I tell you there's no woman—no person

—here. Open the door. You must be crazy."

"I obeyed cautiously and saw indeed that there was no girl there. I looked and my stick-pin diamond and cuff pearls were where I had left them when I went to bed.

The big diamond sparkled and glistened on my little finger like a welcoming friend.

"You've been having a bad dream," said the clerk.

"He had taken in the situation at the first pop and I awoke to find that I had made myself ridiculous.

"I stood the wine for the guests at my table at dinner that night and have never since drunk a highball or worn jewels, or accepted attentions from pretty women while on my travels. You see, I carry nothing but this nickel watch. It cost me one dollar and a quarter. It keeps good time, and I have it in my pocket a few silver coins to meet daily expenses. The dream was a warning lesson to me to be more prudent."

As I sat pondering over the strange story the traveler rose.

"I will now say good night and good bye," as he extended his hand. "I hear the screech-owl on the Princess Victoria hooting, and I must away. If you should at any time visit Toronto look me up and I'll give you the time of your life. Perhaps," he added with a mischievous grin, "I'll join you in a trip in a flying-machine."

"Then, like ships that pass in the night, we two dreamers sailed away and saw each other no more."

MR. LONG ON NAVY POLICY

HE Navy League "Trafalgar dinner" was held at the Waldorf hotel, and was attended by nearly 150 ladies and gentlemen. The Duke of Somerset presided; and the company included the Duchess of Somerset, Mr. Walter Long, M.P., Sir Robert and Lady Hart, Lord John Joicey-Cecil, M.P., Lord Valentia, M.P., Sir Francis Lowe, M.P., Mr. J. Gretton, M.P., Colonel Sandys, M.P., Mr. C. D. Rose, M.P., Mary Lady Inverclyde, Lieutenant Carleton Bellairs, M.P., Captain Faber, M.P., the Hon. Gervase Beckett, M.P., Mr. P. Thornton, M.P., the Hon. T. Cochrane, M.P., Mr. Cecil Harmsworth, M.P., Mr. A. S. Wilson, M.P., Mr. S. Roberts, M.P., Major-General Sir John Slade, Mr. S. H. Butcher, M.P., Sir F. and Lady Pollock, the Hon. W. P. Guinness, M.P., Mr. J. F. Mason, M.P., Mr. J. T. Middlemore, M.P., Colonel Sir C. Wyndham Murray, Captain Kincaid Smith, M.P., Mr. J. M. Paulson, M.P., Mr. G. Fetherstonhaugh, M.P., Mr. A. Mond, M.P., Mr. W. B. Smith, Mr. H. Seymour Trotter (chairman executive committee of the league), and Commander Crutchley, R.N.R. (secretary).

After the loyal toasts, the toast of "The Immortal Memory of Nelson," submitted by the Chairman, was drunk in silence, all standing, and was followed by the song, "The Death of Nelson."

The Chairman, in proposing "The Naval and Military Forces of the Crown," said that they had met under the auspices of the Navy League, which was the recognized organ of public opinion for bringing pressure to bear on the government to keep up the navy. It was shown in 1884, 1888 and 1893 that public opinion must be exerted to make a government do its duty as regarded the Navy. He was, therefore, a little alarmed to find that the British Navy League should be so poorly supported in comparison with the German Navy League. The British League had 20,000 members and associates, an estimated annual income of £3,500, and 86 branches; while the German League had 1,018,000 members and associates, its annual income was stated to be £50,000 of which over £30,000 was known to be from the members' subscriptions, and its branches numbered 3,000. The fact that one-fourth of the German naval expenditure in such perishable matter as warships was paid for by borrowed money rendered it the more certain that it was intended for war in the near future, for the process of borrowing money could not go on indefinitely. The whole weight of all organized opinion in Germany, except that of the Socialists, had been exercised in favor of the increase of the Navy. In England, on the contrary, members of Parliament were invited on three separate occasions to sign memorials to the Prime Minister in favor of cutting down the Navy. The present Government had given us three shipbuilding programmes, which provided a considerably less tonnage of warships than the three corresponding programmes of one foreign Power. The public must not be taken in by naval reviews when ships might be made to look very smart with a coat of paint, and yet be quite unable to steam at half-speed. Only that day the Navy League had drawn attention to the fact that eight out of 14 battleships of the Channel Fleet had been for some time, and throughout the recent crisis, refitting in the dockyards. Taken together with other points on which fault was found, such as the dangerous depletion of war stores in all the dockyards, one could not help thinking that the administration was at fault. Changes were carried out in 1904 which centred power far too much in the hands of the First Sea Lord, and it was a question whether the time had not come for inquiring into the working of these changes. (Cheers.)

Mr. Long, replying to the toast, said it would be a deplorable thing if the Navy were to become involved in ordinary party warfare, but it seemed to him that this argument could easily be carried too far, inasmuch as it might be used practically to prevent all criticism or discussion at all. (Hear, hear.) He could not help regretting that there was not, from time to time, in the House of Commons an opportunity for discussing naval questions in such

as considerate feeling of anxiety as to the position in the future. Those whom he was addressing were well aware of the fact that there had often been a demand made that the heads of our Navy and our Army should be sailors and soldiers and not civilians. So far as the Navy was concerned, if we had not attained precisely to this result, we had, at all events, had something very nearly approaching it. We had had a very distinguished sailor in a position of great responsibility and power at the Admiralty—a position which he had occupied for a very much longer period than any of his predecessors. Everybody would, he thought, admit that very good work had been done and many admirable reforms had been adopted, but, none the less, he thought the majority of people in this country had serious doubts as to the present position of affairs, and entertained grave misgivings as to whether adequate steps had been taken to make the future secure. (Hear, hear.) He believed himself, and he had been at some pains to examine the facts and figures, that the Navy was never more efficient than it was today. He was quite sure that officers and men were of the same splendid type that had ever distinguished the British Navy (hear, hear), but as things stood he was afraid there were some serious grounds for anxiety. In regard to the two-Power standard, we had strong declarations from the Prime Minister on more than one occasion, and nobody doubted for a moment that the Prime Minister meant to the full every word that he had uttered. At the same time, he was bound to say, having read all the declarations made by him, both in Parliament and outside, with the utmost care and attention, he yet felt that there was some ground for doubt. What we wanted to be assured, in explicit language, was that it was the firm determination of the Government to maintain the Navy at what had always been understood to be the two-Power standard, interpreted on more than one occasion as something like 10 per cent. over the water will leave all its impurities in these pits."

This hygienic prescription was intended both for healthy and sick people, since it was applied to the armies. "During marches in the camp pits must be dug successively from the highest to the lowest level of the place. These holes should be lined with clay such as is used for making pottery and the water should be made to percolate through it. The water will leave all its impurities in these pits." It may be inquired how the ancient Greeks, knowing the processes of sterilization and filtration of water which they applied to that of the most limpid rivers, should have drunk without precautions the waters of the Nile, which our microscopes allow us to decide "sound," but which is in appearance the most worthy of suspicion of all, and is so muddy, so yellow, that it resembles wine.—From Gazette des Eaux et Revue Scientifique

USE OF STERILIZED WATER BY GREEKS

The ancient Greeks already recommended the use of sterilized water. Rufus of Ephesus in the first century of this era taught that "all water from rivers and ponds is bad, except that from the Nile. Water from rivers which flow through unhealthy soil, stagnant water and that which flows near public bathing places is harmful. The best water is that which has been boiled in baked earthenware vessels, cooled and then heated a second time before drinking."

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